

WEATHER

Partly Cloudy,
Moderately
Warm

Daily Worker

★
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AMERICANS DRIVE
INTO LUXEMBOURG

After Four Years of Hate: This angry Frenchwoman (left) tells a sullen Nazi prisoner (right) of her contempt for him and all that he stands for. The Nazi is marching through the streets of St. Mihiel on his way to a prison camp.

8 Mi. From Reich Below Aachen;
Siegfried Line Under Fire

ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, London, Sept. 10 (UP).—American First Army tanks and infantry in spectacular twin advances, broke into the tiny Duchy of Luxembourg today and brought the Siegfried Line under artillery fire with a 14-mile thrust to within 8½ miles of Germany below Aachen.

A field dispatch from First Army headquarters said an unconfirmed report was received that American armor, which smashed into Luxembourg at two undisclosed points, drove 10 miles beyond the frontier and entered the capital after a 35-mile advance.

As the center of their lines guarding the shortest road to Berlin sagged under the trip-hammer blows of Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' first Army, the Nazis opened counterattacks along the Albert Canal in Belgium and the Moselle River in France in an attempt to hold their northern and southern flank.

The rumble of American artillery already could be heard in Germany itself and the Reynolds News, quoting the Swiss radio, said Allied paratroopers had begun descending behind the Siegfried Line.

ZEERBRUGGE TAKEN

(James Cassidy of NBC, in a dispatch from the First Army front, said the first American artillery shells dropped onto German soil at 11:20 a.m. EWT Sunday, hitting the town of Bildchen, just over the German border and 3 miles southwest of Aachen. Cassidy said the first round was a salvo from 155-millimeter self-propelled guns firing from Verviers, 6 miles east of Liege and 12 miles southwest of Bildchen.)

On the Channel coast Canadian troops entered the port of Zeebrugge while 500 miles behind the main front American forces broke into the besieged port of Brest and opened a street battle with the Germans who have been holding out there more than a month.

It was the First Army which scored the greatest advances on the 200-mile front now curving across France, Luxembourg and Belgium. Impeded only by road blocks, mines and half-hearted enemy resistance, Hodges' central and southern wings drove through the Ardennes forest on a 53-mile front to make the crossing into Luxembourg.

NEWS BLACKOUT

Headquarters, continuing its partial blackout of news which would aid the Germans, did not specify where the entry was made. Before reaching the border the Americans captured Marche, 27 mile southwest of Liege and 26 miles from Luxembourg; Rochefort, 17 miles east of Givet and 32 miles from Luxembourg; St. Hubert, 20 miles from Luxembourg; Neufchateau, 15 miles from Luxembourg, and Ecouvies, on the Franco-Belgium border 14 miles from Luxembourg.

Allied headquarters in Rome said French troops are within little more than 16 miles of the city of Belfort, defense center of the Belfort gap, gateway to Germany, after a double-pronged Allied thrust northward which



LT. GEN. C. H. HODGES

gained up to 14 miles, it was announced today, and other French forces have captured to within 7½ miles of the communications hub of Dijon.

Assault From
Moselle

Fighting their way north along the Swiss frontier, the French reached Ponte-de-Roide, about 16 miles south of Belfort on a direct road, and St. Hippolyte, slightly south and east of Ponte-de-Roide. Three miles east they were meeting a stiff fight around Blamont, close to the Swiss border.

To the west of them, American forces, following the Doubs River route toward Belfort from the southwest, took Clerval, 25 miles southwest of Belfort, in a 14-mile advance beyond Roulans-le-Grande. They also cleared the Germans from Baume-les-Dames, on the river southwest of Clervap, after a fight of nearly a week.

Red Army Captures
50 Romanian Towns

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Social Democrats Echo Bullitt

Their Convention Roots
For War Against USSR

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Reconversion Talks

Conferees Meeting Today,
Deadlock on Federal Workers

—See Page 2

Gov. Bricker Starves Aged

—See Page 9

Conferees Resume Meetings On Reconversion Bills Today

Special to the Daily Worker

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Senate and House conferees on the reconversion bill resume meetings tomorrow morning with substantial agreement on all but one major section, the question of bringing federal government employees under the terms of the unemployment compensation system.

A source close to key figures in the situation said today the majority group is now agreed upon accepting the Doughton (House) version of unemployment insurance with some clarifying amendments. This means the principle of states rights and continuation of the present jumbled scale of payments will prevail at least until after Congress returns from its election campaign recess in November.

The issue of insurance for federal workers may be presented to the House floor this week for a record vote as House conferees refuse to accept the Senate provision for granting benefits to these workers.

Although several conferees will disagree with abandoning the idea of setting up a uniform scale of pay-

federal workers in the unemployment compensation provisions. George suffered a broken collarbone and was released from the naval hospital late last week. He has expressed disappointment at the House action on his bill and is particularly eager to have government employees covered.

There have been no meetings of the conferees since last Wednesday and an agreement is expected in time to report the bill on the floor before Friday.

A second major struggle is taking

place in the Senate-House conference on the Surplus Property Disposal measure. A Senate proposal to place all strategic metals and minerals in the U. S. Treasury stockpile is expected to draw fire from House conferees.

Other major measures which may come up this week in Congress include the proposal to create a Fair Employment Practices Commission, and the so-called "Equal Rights" amendment for women, which is being fought by labor and progressive women's organization.

Expand Job Benefits, House Group Urges

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Foreseeing temporary unemployment of 5,000,000 even if reconversion is rapid, the House Committee on Postwar Economic Planning today called for liberalization of unem-

ployment insurance laws and the inclusion of federal workers, merchant seamen and employees of firms hiring less than eight employees in the unemployment insurance set-up.

The Committee, headed by Rep. William M. Colmer of Mississippi, advocated in its 78 page report to Congress that insurance systems be liberalized by the various states instead of by the federal government, thereby continuing the current chaotic situation of 51 different systems and rates.

The recommendation to include the federal employees conflicts with the action taken by the House in the reconversion bill recently passed. The House bill is now being debated in conference, where the issue is being fought out.

GOVERNMENT OBLIGATION

While emphasizing that post-war prosperity depends primarily on "private enterprise, its management and its labor force," the Committee also stressed the obligation of the government to protect its citizens from "unavoidable" economic hazards—"especially during the difficult period of transition."

Full post-war employment, it said, called for a total of 54,000,000 to 56,000,000 jobs, or 8,000,000 above

the 1940 level. From 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 civilian jobs will have to be provided during the two years following Germany's defeat, the report estimated. It claimed that taxes could be reduced substantially after the war and suggested consideration be given chiefly to low and middle income groups and to the relief of "enterprising business."

The report estimated that the building trades industry could absorb 1,250,000 additional employees by the end of the first peacetime year if governments planned their projects.

It advised that wartime controls should be removed as soon as possible but warned that some must continue to prevent inflation. It also pointed out that substantial foreign trade and investment are essential to prosperity and that foreign trade means buying as well as selling.

Detroit AFL Acts

DETROIT, Sept. 10.—The Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor at its Sept. 6 meeting voted to set up a sub-committee of the Political Action Committee, in order to carry on a registration drive among its members.

Notables Sponsor Tribute to Ferdinand Smith, Negro Leader

Marshall Field, Sen. James M. Mead, CIO President Philip Murray, Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Paul Robeson, Channing Tobias, Rep. William L. Dawson, Basil Harris, president of the United States Lines; Helen Hall, director of the Henry Street Settlement; Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women, and other outstanding figures in labor, church, industry, government and the arts, are sponsoring a testimonial dinner honoring Ferdinand C. Smith, national secretary of the National Maritime Union, at the Hotel Commodore in New York Wednesday evening, Sept. 20.

The dinner is being given in recognition of Smith's outstanding service to labor, the Negro people and the nation.

Smith played an important part in securing the new NMU agreement with 124 shipping companies, which went into effect July 15, and which bars discrimination "because of race, creed, color or national origin." In August, 1943, he was instrumental in preventing the Harlem disturbance from develop-

ing into a riot. During the outlaw transit strike in Philadelphia last month, Smith conferred on the spot with Negro and white civic, labor and church leaders to alleviate racial tensions until the Army, under orders from President Roosevelt, brought the chaotic situation under control.

Basil Harris, honorary chairman of the Ferdinand C. Smith Testimonial Dinner, as president of the U. S. Lines, directs one of the largest shipping companies in the world.

Honorary vice chairmen, in addition to Robeson, Murray and Dr. Bethune, include D. Stewart Iglehart, president of the Grace Lines; Rockwell Kent, noted artist and president of the International Workers Order; Kenneth Leslie, editor of The Protestant, and Herman Shumlin, Broadway producer.

Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, is chairman; Capt. Hugh Mulzac, commander of the SS Booker T. Washington, treasurer, and Johannes Steel, radio commentator, secretary.

Other sponsors include: Reps. Charles A. Buckley, Vito Marcantonio, Louis J. Capozzoli, Arthur G. Klein, Emmanuel Celler, and Wil-

Social Democrats Root For War Against USSR

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—Repeated calls for America to wage war against the Soviet Union marked the national convention of the Social Democratic Federation at Labor Educational Center here this week.

SOS to Dewey: Extend GI Vote

A two-week concentrated drive urging Gov. Dewey to extend the soldier ballot deadline from Nov. 3 to Dec. 10 will be launched immediately, the Sweethearts of Servicemen, division of the American Youth for Democracy, announced yesterday.

Sisters, wives and friends of New York servicemen will see that 10,000 postcards reach Dewey, calling for a special legislative session to extend the dates. At the same time, SOS members and friends will demand that the state's 42,000 merchant seamen, USO and Red Cross workers overseas be given the right to vote by overseas ballots.

Latest figures on the mailing of war ballots to servicemen have taken a turn upward, New York City Elections Commissioner David B. Costuma announced yesterday. To date 90,603 ballots have been mailed to the 353,376 soldiers that have applied so far.

Although the ballots are going out faster now than in the first few days before volunteer citizen joined in the mailing, the figures show that only one-fourth have been mailed. The recent Army and Navy estimate that 45 days were required for the ballot's round trip is further incentive for labor and civic organizations to see that the deadline for the returning vote is extended.

Bronx ALP Opens FDR Drive Tonight

The Bronx County of the American Labor Party will officially open the 1944 Roosevelt campaign with a rally on Monday night, Sept. 11 at the Bronx Winter Garden, Washington and Tremont Avenues, Bronx.

Speakers at the meeting will be Councilman Michael J. Quill, Charlotte Carr, New York State Director, Political Action Committee; Johannes Steel, radio commentator; Hyman Blumberg, secretary, New York State American Labor Party; Leo Krzycki, president, American Slav Congress; Rep. Vito Marcantonio, and Irving Potash, president Furriers Joint Council.

Hitler, hard-driven by United Nations blows from east and west, can draw solace from speeches made by Algernon Lee, federation chairman; William Karlin, member of the outgoing national executive committee, and Nathan Chanin, Workmen's Circle official widely known for his anti-Soviet views.

The convention sounded like a continuation of the anti-Soviet article written by William C. Bullitt in Life magazine. The New Leader, Federation organ, has endorsed Bullitt's attack.

Said Lee:

"The worst is yet to come. The task of liberating the world of other dictatorships — they will come later." Dictatorship is an SDF term for Soviet society.

Karlin made it plainer: "We are going to keep up the war until all dictatorships are destroyed—particularly the dictatorship who is our partner. We need them in our partnership just now. I do not care to mention them by name just now."

Chanin added:

"It is not only a matter of 1944 or even 1950. I have time to wait. You have time to wait. . . . The main purpose of our coming together is to stick together for the ideas for which we have been fighting and will fight for years to come."

What those ideas are Chanin told in the magazine, Friend, in January, 1942. He wrote:

"The last shot was not yet fired. It will still be fired. And the last shot will be fired from Free America—and from that shot the Stalin regime, too, will be shot to pieces."

An associate of Chanin, Benjamin Gebina, assistant general secretary of the Workmen's Circle, criticized those who "show sympathy for certain foreign countries. This is a psychosis," he said, "due only to temporary military victories at this time."

Gebina said he thoroughly agreed with a bloodthirsty attack on the Soviet Union made by one Solomon Schwartz, who had been introduced Saturday as a spokesman for the Social Democratic and Revolutionary Socialist Party of Russia, who fled the Soviet Union in 1918. "The Soviet System," Schwartz had said, "is the greatest danger for democracy and the labor movement of all countries. We can have no compromise with them."

EMPTY ENDORSEMENT

The convention endorsed President Roosevelt's reelection but discussion made it clear that this is just a gesture.

Judge Pankin told the delegates: "I accept Roosevelt because we cannot help ourselves. We have nobody else to vote for."

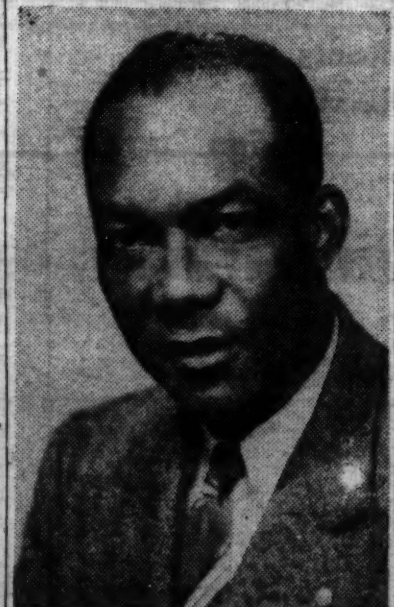
Chanin contributed this ray of light:

"I have already endorsed Roosevelt 10 times so it wasn't necessary for me to come to Philadelphia to endorse him again."

Plans to raise money and try and revive the moribund SDF organization for its anti-Soviet crusade were formulated during the sessions.

The convention also passed several "Socialist-sounding" resolutions as a cover for their anti-Soviet program.

Conservative Roosevelt supporters in Philadelphia, as well as union leaders and rank and file members, expressed surprise that John Phillips, state CIO president, and James McDevitt, state AFL president, attended Saturday night's SDF banquet. Both confined their remarks to reporting on union activity in the Roosevelt campaign. They left before speakers echoed Bullitt's incitement for war against the Soviet Union.



FERDINAND SMITH

Churchill in Canada for Parley with FDR

CONFERENCE HEADQUARTERS, Quebec, Sept. 10 (UP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill has arrived in Canada for a conference with President Roosevelt—a "Victory Conference" which is expected to blueprint the post-surrender fate of Germany and to fashion a unified command for the final crushing of Japan.

While Mr. Roosevelt's whereabouts still remained undisclosed tonight all indications pointed to an early beginning of their 10th meeting since Germany brought war crashing on the world with its invasion of Poland in 1939.

The composition of the announced party with Churchill emphasized the essential military character of this conference. From Britain came the British chiefs of staff—First Sea Lord, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham; the chief of the Imperial General Staff, Field Marshal Sir Alan F. Brooke; and the chief of the Air Staff, Marshal Sir Charles Portal.

Also with Churchill were Maj. Gen. R. E. Laycock, chief of the Combined Operations Command and General Sir Hastings L. Ismay, chief of staff to the Prime Minister.

Several members of the British military staff in Washington also arrived here by plane this afternoon.

SKIES WERE NEVER BRIGHTER

AN EAST COAST PORT, Sept. 10 (UP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, arriving here today en route to his conference with President Roosevelt, told a welcoming crowd that never before since the war began have the skies been brighter.

"The march of United Nations forces was never before more surely and quickly directed toward its goal," he told the crowd that previously had given him a tremendous welcome as he arrived by transport and transferred with his party to the special train."

Bette Davis at FDR Rally Here



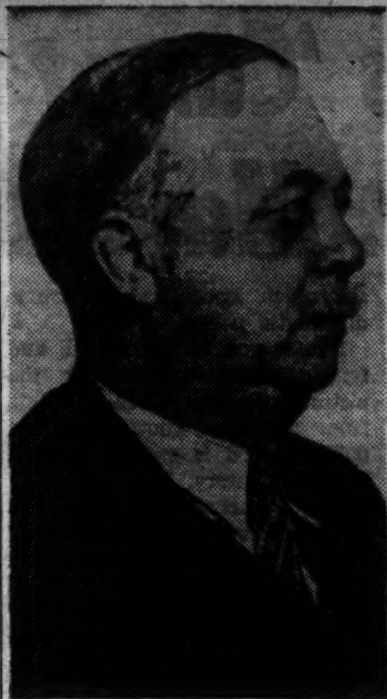
BETTE DAVIS

Bette Davis, screen star, and Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony orchestra, will speak at the Rally for Roosevelt in Madison Square Garden on Thursday evening, Sept. 21, when Vice-President Henry Wallace opens his campaign for the re-election of President Roosevelt. This announcement was released today from Hotel Astor headquarters of the Independent Voters Committee of the Arts and Sciences for Roosevelt, sponsors of the meeting.

Miss Davis, who will fly from Hollywood to the rally, will speak for the motion picture and theatrical personalities who are members of the committee.

Dr. Koussevitzky will represent the members of the committee in the field of music. A dramatic presentation, written, directed and performed by committee members, will be shown.

Tickets priced from 60 cents to \$2.40 are available at committee headquarters open until 10 nightly. Tickets are also on sale at ticket brokers and book shops.



ANDRE MARTY

Parisians Cheer Andre Marty

PARIS, Sept. 10 (UP).—Twenty-five thousand Parisians paid homage to Allied armies today and cheered as Communist leader Andre Marty pledged support to the Provisional Government and Allied military officials.

3rd Avery Unit Defies WLB

A new Sewell Avery defiance of the War Labor Board, third of its kind, has been referred to authorities in Washington for "appropriate vigorous action."

The new case involves U. S. Gypsum Co., whose board is headed by the Montgomery Ward & Co. executive.

Management representatives stood before a Regional War Labor Board hearing in New York Saturday and refused to comply with a national WLB directive covering 120 employees in a Jersey City plant. The company defied a directive ordering maintenance of membership check-off and compulsory arbitration. District 50 of the United Mine Workers is the union involved.

Earlier Avery defiance cases affected Montgomery Ward in Chicago, where there is a CIO union, and at Hummer Manufacturing Co., Springfield, Ill., where there is an AFL union.

3,500 Allied Bombers Blast Supply Centers Inside Reich

ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, London, Monday, Sept. 11 (UP).—Joining in the greatest heavy-bomber daylight assault of the war, more than 3,500 Allied four-motored planes from Britain and Italy yesterday hammered the German Army's supply centers inside the Reich and its besieged garrison at Le Havre, while American fighters destroyed 125 Nazi planes gravely needed by the Luftwaffe for

DeGaulle Reveals Resistance Leaders in Cabinet 'of Unanimity'

Gen. Charles deGaulle yesterday officially announced a new "cabinet of national unanimity" which will defend and rebuild the French Republic until a properly constituted national assembly is able to meet, United Press reported from Paris.

Eight men active in the resistance movement have received ministries: George Bidault, president of the National Resistance Council, foreign affairs; Rene Capitant, education; Henri Frenay, prisoners, deportees

Red Army Takes 50 Towns In Romania; Captures Vama

LONDON, Sept. 10 (UP).—Moscow's operational war bulletin tonight reported new Soviet successes in central Romania and advances in the Red Army's drive across the eastern Carpathian mountains from Bucovina in northeastern Romania. In the former

Yanks Hit Gothic Line Outposts; Near Pistoia

ROME, Sept. 10 (UP).—American forces punched into the outposts of the Gothic Line northwest of Florence in a general Allied advance in western Italy and sent patrols into the edges of Pistoia, on a main rail line to Bologna, it was disclosed today as the Eighth Army's Adriatic coast campaign slowed to a bitter slugging match below Rimini.

Surmounting German minefields and demolition, the Americans pressed deep into the high ground rising to the mountains upon which the Gothic Line is anchored, along a 13-mile front west from Pistoia to Villa Basilica. Patrols crossed the Ombrone creek and the Pistoia airfield to reach the southern outskirts of Pistoia.

These and other advances have put the important Prato-Pisa lateral road in Allied hands, today's communique disclosed.

On the Americans' right, British troops captured Monte Caroso, 11 miles north of Florence; Monte Calvana, nine miles northeast of Florence, and Monet Giovi, three miles east of Monte Calvana, giving them a commanding view of the upper valley of the River Sieve. Northeast of Florence, leading British forces advanced to a seven-mile line from Monte Morello, six miles north of Florence, to the village of Cojano.

Report Hurricane Sweeping North

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 10.—(UP).—An Atlantic hurricane of great intensity was reported by the U. S. Weather Bureau today to be centered about 350 miles north-northeast of Puerto Rico and moving northwestward.

The bureau said the hurricane covered a "rather large area" and advised shipping to take every precaution "in the path of this severe storm." It said the hurricane was expected to continue movement northwestward at the rate of about 15 miles per hour in the next 12 to 18 hours.

White Plague Rampant In Occupied Europe

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—(UP).—The white plague is rampant in some sections of occupied Europe and without quick and effective control may cause added trouble in this hemisphere, Dr. David M. Gould, of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, said tonight.

Newly assigned to UNRRA to combat the tuberculosis menace, he revealed that the pre-war death rate from the malady has more than doubled in the large cities of France, Belgium and the Netherlands, and Allied health authorities are greatly alarmed, especially because of a shortage of hospital facilities. The shortage is most acute in Poland and the Balkans.

Murphy Favors Gradual Victory

Robert Murphy, newly-appointed advisor on Germany assigned to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's staff, hopes that Germany will be defeated gradually, according to yesterday's Associated Press.

Murphy claims that if the military defeat of Germany is brought about progressively the Allies will be able to deal with local German authorities rather than with any central government body that might try to "save something out of the wreck."

Navy Plans Expansion

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UP).—Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal said tonight that the Navy, charting knockout blows against Japan, plans 600,000 new inductions during the current fiscal year to bring its strength to 3,389,000 by July, 1945.

"The collapse of Germany will result in no curtailment of the Navy's training program," he said in a statement. "The continued successful prosecution of the war against Japan will require, according to present estimates, that the Navy continue to expand."

He disclosed that the mighty U. S. fleet was augmented by 4,063 new ships during the fiscal year ended last June, an average of 11 vessels a day. In addition 20,000 new landing craft were launched, and the Navy air arm doubled in numerical strength.

To man these ships the Navy trained 1,303,554 personnel through a vast program which he said has produced the "greatest citizen naval force in history." Evidence of its success, he added, lies in the fact that no vessel or unit has been delayed in commissioning through lack of trained manpower.

Record Faint Quake In Upstate Area

By United Press
Fordham University observatory reported today that a faint earthquake shock in upstate New York in the Ogdensburg area was recorded on its seismograph at 7:25 last night. The Rev. J. J. Lynch, director of the observatory, described the tremor as fainter than the after shock recorded on Sept. 5 when tremors were felt here.

Police at Ogdensburg said the shock caused no damage, although it was generally felt in the city.

Police at Ogdensburg said the shock caused no damage, although it was generally felt in the city.

Spanish Guerillas Joined French Patriots

HAVANA, Sept. 10 (ALN).—More than 40,000 Spanish guerillas fought with the Maquis for the liberation of France, the British Broadcasting Company revealed this week in reporting a meeting of celebration in Paris on Aug. 30. The broadcast was monitored here by the newspaper Hoy.

Speakers at the rally, including Iose Ensena, a representative of the Spanish underground Junta Suprema de Unidad Nacional, paid tribute to the heroism of the partisans in the fight for the liberation of France and Spain.

territory, Soviet and Romanian forces captured more than 50 towns and settlements, including the big communications center of Stantut Gheorghe, 11 miles inside the border and 17 miles northeast of Brasov.

Other Soviet troops, advancing toward the Bargau Pass, captured Vama, 54 miles south southwest of Cernauti and 25 miles from the border of Hungarian-annexed Transylvania. Several other towns and settlements were seized.

On other sectors of the front there was patrol activity and local fighting, the bulletin reported.

Zajecar Taken In Tito Drive

LONDON, Sept. 10 (UP).—Marshal Tito announced tonight in an Order of the Day that his Yugoslav partisans, driving to meet the advancing Soviet army, had captured the important communications center of Zajecar, in eastern Serbia five miles from the Bulgarian frontier, and had taken 1,000 Germans prisoners.

Zajecar is 52 miles southeast of the Romanian border city of Turnu-Severin, the Danube, which the Red Army holds, and Tito said that his men after taking the city continued without pause toward the river.

Tito's Order of the Day broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio, said that units of his 14th Serb Partisan Corps took the town by storm in a battle with 4,000 enemy troops who included members of the forces of Yugoslav Gen. Draja Mihailovich as well as those of the Quisling Yugoslav government at Belgrade.

After bitter fighting at the approaches to Zajecar, Tito said, his men stormed the city and overpowered the garrison.

In addition to the 1,000 Germans captured, the partisan chief added, numerous Mihailovich and quisling troops were taken. Several hundred enemy dead remained in the streets, Tito said, and a large quantity of war spoils was taken.

Tito told that his men were welcomed enthusiastically by the people of Zajecar and that men of villages and mining areas were joining the partisan ranks.

Browder Unmasked Bullitt's 'Carrot and Club' Anti-Sovietism During Phila. Mayoralty Race

The speech made by Earl Browder during last year's mayoralty campaign in Philadelphia is of special timeliness today in view of William C. Bullitt's article in Life magazine attacking the Soviet Union and calling for a third world war. We reprint here the major portion of Browder's speech originally delivered on Oct. 22, 1943:

By EARL BROWDER

The city politics of Philadelphia have been inextricably mixed up with world politics. The problems of your sewage system and water supply have been raised above the problems of the United Nations and its leading Anglo-Soviet-American coalition in the life-and-death global war. This has been brought about by the sudden, unheralded, and unnatural conversion of a character from the spheres of world diplomacy into a candidate for mayor of Philadelphia. I speak, of course, of Mr. William Christian Bullitt.

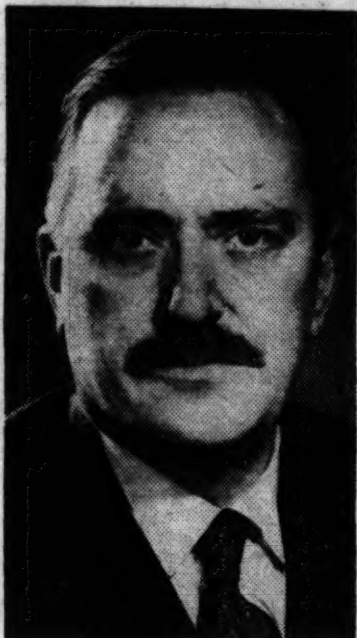
Candidate Bullitt's chief newspaper support, the Philadelphia Record, began on Wednesday, Oct. 20, the publication of an elaborate series of articles against the Communists. The Record seems to believe that Philadelphia is choosing between Mr. Bullitt and the Communist Party to head its municipal government. Mr. Bullitt and the Record are proposing to save Philadelphia from Communism. But the Communist Party has deliberately refrained from putting forward a candidate of its own in this election. There is not and cannot be an issue of Communism.

The Record is indulging, therefore, in matters completely irrelevant to the present election. Even if it could prove the most damning of records against the Communists, this would in no wise raise the stature of its own candidate for mayor by a single inch. Therefore I will pay no attention to the irrelevant fulminations of the Record against the Communists at this time. They have nothing whatever to do with the issue of whether Philadelphia wishes to present America and the world with William C. Bullitt as its chosen mayor.

I must, however, ask your indulgence for one personal word before proceeding to discuss the main issues before us. The Record on Oct. 20 described me as "a convicted perjurer." That is a public charge of moral turpitude against me. I hereby publicly demand of the Record that it retract this charge, that it explain to its readers that the Government of the United States has never charged me with any offense involving moral turpitude, and that the accusation on its part was the result of a misunderstanding. If this retraction is published within one week, I shall drop the matter. Otherwise I shall be forced to seek legal advice as to possible redress.

Now to the issue which Philadelphia, in its mayoralty election, raises for the entire nation. Why is it that the election of Mr. Bullitt as city mayor would be a profoundly disturbing factor in our country's international relations?

Mr. Bullitt resigned an important post in the federal government but recently. It was this resignation that made him available for the municipal candidacy. Why did he resign? Undoubtedly it was because his continued presence in the federal government was an embarrassment to our nation in the conduct of international relations. Mr. Bullitt had made his political personality extremely repugnant to our strongest allies in this war.



EARL BROWDER

Philadelphians were perhaps, by and large, unaware of this fact, since Mr. Bullitt is a comparative stranger to the city. Mr. Bullitt is much better known to the people of Paris, in which city he gained his experience in municipal government, holding the local authority in his hands for the purpose of turning that city over to the invading Nazis. The people of Paris would be keenly conscious of the significance of Mr. Bullitt's appearance as the chief authority of any city. It is time that Philadelphians should be aware of Mr. Bullitt's political implications as well.

The immediate incident which made Mr. Bullitt's resignation from the federal government desirable was the speech he made in Philadelphia a few months ago on the subject of United States relations with the Soviet Union. Therein he advocated that the United States policy toward the Soviet Union should be modeled upon the relations between a donkey-driver and his beast of burden, that we should dangle a carrot before its nose and beat it from behind with a club. That speech was widely published in the press, and would doubtless be transmitted to Moscow for the information of Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov. It was also reported in the press, and not denied, that Mr. Bullitt circulated in Cabinet circles in Washington a memorandum elaborating his "carrot and club" thesis, with a proposal to stop all material assistance to the Soviet Union pending the negotiation of an entirely new political agreement.

Clearly, such expressions of policy toward our Soviet Ally on the part of an official of the United States Government could have but one result, to seriously prejudice our relationships and embarrass our own officials in the conduct of the war. This was especially true, since Secretary of State Hull was to undertake his present trip to Moscow for the historic conference now taking place. Mr. Bullitt's resignation from the federal government was unquestionably necessary in the interest of the success of Mr. Hull's mission.

Mr. Bullitt was not satisfied, however, to retire from the scene in the interest of success for Mr. Hull's efforts. He immediately became a convert to the cause of improving Philadelphia's sewage and water supply systems. He became candidate for mayor of the third largest American city. If he is elected, the news will be cabled to Mr. Hull in Moscow, sitting in conference with Mr. Eden and Mr. Molotov, dropping upon their conference table the symbol of the carrot and club with the compliments of the voters of the great city of Philadelphia.

I sometimes wonder if Americans have lost the invaluable capacity to see ourselves as others see us.

It might throw some light on this question if, using our imaginations rather freely, we should transpose the roles in this drama, and then reflect upon how Americans would think and feel about it. Imagine the unimaginable, that a prominent Soviet diplomat, say Mr. Litvinov, made a public speech advising Mr. Molotov to handle the United States as he would a donkey, with carrot and club; then imagine that since Mr. Molotov was coming to Washington, Mr. Litvinov found it advisable to resign from his official positions, to avoid the embarrassment of Mr. Molotov in his negotiations; and then suppose in the midst of the Washington conversations a cable should suddenly announce that Mr. Litvinov had suddenly been elected as mayor of Stalingrad! Imagine what Americans would feel, and think, and say, about such an event!

I hasten to offer my apologies to Mr. Litvinov for this imaginative misuse of his name in a wildly impossible supposition. But I know of no other way to transmit to my fellow Americans some inkling of the criminal carelessness with which Mr. Bullitt is continuing a damaging activity in the field of our country's diplomatic relations.

Mr. Bullitt's thesis of handling our Allies with "carrot and club" is not a new and temporary aberration on his part, which can be dismissed as unimportant. It is a logical continuation of his role in the Ambassadorship to the Soviet Union from 1933 to 1936, and to France from 1936 until his surrender of Paris to the Nazis, an

act which symbolized his whole diplomatic policy.

I refer you to the record, and refrain from embellishing the picture with any additional facts from my own knowledge. The public record is enough, though but fragmentary.

Our Department of State has just published a great volume of 874 pages, entitled "Peace and War," with the sub-title "United States Foreign Policy, 1931-1941." During most of the period thus reviewed Mr. Bullitt was our country's Ambassador, first to the Soviet Union, and then to France. He was very active in European diplomatic life. In the entire 874 pages of the State Department report there is nothing from Bullitt or about him sufficient to get his name listed in the index or the table of contents. If we should judge by this official record, Mr. Bullitt's diplomatic career is a complete blank.

Unfortunately this does not correspond to the facts. And, fortunately, we do have access to the facts. I turn to the most authoritative semi-official record available, the book "Ambassador Dodd's Diary." This is a record of facts that came to the knowledge of our Ambassador to Germany, William E. Dodd, the famous historian, from 1933, the year of the rise of Hitler, to 1938, the year of the Munich betrayal. Ambassador Dodd had official contact with Mr. Bullitt at critical historical moments, and has left to us an illuminating if fragmentary record of those contacts. . . .

Well, there is the picture of Diplomat Bullitt, registered at the time these events were taking place that resulted in the World War through which we are living, by Ambassador William E. Dodd in Berlin.

Mr. Bullitt wants the voters of Philadelphia to send a message to the three-power conference in Moscow, that this great city has chosen as its chief magistrate the man who in 1935 wanted to give Vladivostok to the Japanese, the man who persuaded the French Government to drop its proposed loan to the Soviet Union, the man who argued heatedly with French diplomats that they should not complete their alliance with the Soviet Union, the man who urged the breaking-off of the Anglo-Soviet-French collaboration with the Balkans, the man who urged an alliance with Germany upon the French, the man who was known throughout diplomatic circles in Europe as friendly to the Nazi schemes of conquest.

Now, I have no doubt that the sewage and water systems of Philadelphia require improvement. But, as a patriotic American citizen who wishes above all at this moment that Secretary of State Hull shall bring back from the Moscow Conference a report of progress in consolidating the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition, and plans for the quickest and most successful conclusion of this terrible war, I think it would be a misfortune for our country if Philadelphia should stamp its approval upon the public record of Mr. Bullitt.

Perhaps it might be possible for Philadelphia to find some one else who could put the city's sewage and water systems into proper condition. It is not necessary nor possible to turn to the reactionary Republican Party of Pew, Grundy, Hoover and McCormick for that purpose. The recommendations of the Independent Voters League give a sound and practical guidance.

'New Leader' Hails Bullitt's New War Cry

"Why do you fellows have it in for the 'Social-Democrats?'" you'll sometimes hear a reader ask. And sometimes a reader who's new to the progressive movement gets puzzled by the term Social-Democrat, which makes him think of socialism and democracy.

Here's your answer in the current issue of the New Leader, the weekly published by the Social-Democratic Federation in New York.

An article by Liston M. Oak, one of its associate editors, summarizes the LIFE magazine article for war against the Soviet Union, written by William C. Bullitt. "With his analysis, the New Leader is

largely in agreement," says Oak, "although we do not share his faith in the Church as a democratic political weapon. But whatever our differences, the New Leader has been almost alone among American publications in presenting this picture of the very real menace of Stalinist totalitarianism — including the danger that it may be the cause of World War III."

This frank approval of William C. Bullitt is modest in only one respect. The New Leader isn't alone in its anti-Soviet crusade. It shares the day with such good company as the Hearst press, the Chicago Tribune, the N. Y. Daily News and all the other devotees of the German radio.

Spike Attack on Loyal Japanese-Americans

Citizens of California have repudiated an attempt by the jingoistic Japanese Exclusion Association to intensify the State's alien land law, the California Secretary of State revealed in a statement published by yesterday's New York Times.

The Association sought 100,000 signatures for an initiative measure to appear on the November ballot which would have made it a penal offense to sell or lease any kind of property to a Japanese alien. It only managed to muster 77,975 names, and thus the question will not come up.

Mrs. Ruth Kingman, secretary of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles at Fair Play told the Times: "Many people who just after Pearl Harbor were quite agitated over the question of loyalty of Japanese-Americans have had their minds changed by the fine records made by these Japanese-Americans in the Italian campaign and by the absence of sabotage."

Harlem Ben Davis Club Opens

Harlemites Saturday night crowded the 12th AD Communist Political Association headquarters, 2315 Seventh Ave., near 135th St., to honor Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., at the opening of those premises as a club bearing his name.

Thousands had turned out just the night before to make merry in 128th St., between Lenox and Fifth Aves., in celebration of Davis' birthday.

Davis pledged continuance of work in the people's behalf, thus justifying their naming the new CPA headquarters of the 12th AD after him.

PAY RESPECTS

Davis' remarks centered about the non-partisan character of President Roosevelt's supporters in the coming election and the necessity of registering every person, regardless of politics.

William Prince, Democratic candidate for Assembly from the 11th AD, personally paid his respects.

Assemblyman William T. Andrews, running for re-election on the Democratic ticket, and Joseph Ford, executive secretary of the Peoples Committee, wired greetings.

Entertainment was provided by Teddy Wilson, who played the piano, and members of the orchestra from the Heat Wave, Harlem's sensational new night club.

The Ben Davis Club was originally part of the 21st AD Club under Charles Lowman. The 21st AD is now the Freedom Road Club and its original 800 membership is now divided with the Ben Davis Club.

Davis credited Miss Helen Samuels, president, with being chiefly instrumental in forming the new club. She said it would be open every evening from 8 P. M. to midnight and that it would hold a social every Saturday night. A feature of the new club is a bookstore selling Howard Fast's Freedom Road and works by Browder and other noted political leaders.



Union Lookout

- Labor Unity in Rochester
- It Pays to Advertise

by Dorothy Loeb

AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods held a united radio broadcast Labor Day in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Spokesmen for all three called for reelection of President Roosevelt and urged laborites to register and vote. . . . A united CIO and AFL political action committee has been established in Rochester, N. Y. . . . District 9 of John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers has referred a resolution for endorsement of President Roosevelt to the UMW convention which opens tomorrow in Cincinnati. Sentiment at a district convention was so strongly pro-FDR that Lewis men were afraid to let it come up for a vote. District 9 came out for re-conversion legislation based on the principles of the Kilgore bill, demand adoption of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security bill and called for liberalized compensation laws.

Labor's no-strike pledge may be an issue in the Sept. 28 convention of the CIO shipbuilders, judging by locals' pre-convention discussion. Local 15, covering Todd and Bethlehem yards in Hoboken, recently was said to be for revocation because a meeting of less than a hundred voted that way, 44 to 40. However, a Local 15 meeting of night workers last Friday brought out about 300 and they voted almost unanimously to uphold the pledge. The resolution they adopted called for "upholding the national office" and didn't mention the pledge but the debate that preceded adoption made it clear that it was the pledge that was being upheld. The drive for revocation appears to be inspired by forces that are pushing for election of Tom Saul of Camden Local 1 (New York Ship) to succeed John Green as president of the international.

A handful of Trotskyites, Norman Thomas Socialists, diverse Christian Front grouplets in a scattering of union bodies are working overtime to keep the fight against the no-strike pledge alive. Latest to come to our attention is a letter from the Greater Flint Industrial Union Council, being sent broadside to CIO internationals. This encloses a resolution entitled "repeal of the no-strike pledge." Interestingly enough, there isn't a word in the resolution about "repeal." That's what it's driving for alright, but the sentiment in favor of the pledge is too strong. So the statement includes a phrase "deploring wildcat strikes as undisciplined, futile and unsound unionism" but demands soft treatment for unionists who violate it. Flint Council leadership includes among others a mixture of factionalists and a few Trotskyites. The latter's presence is unfailingly indicated not only by contest but by the concluding paragraph which recommends that the statement be sent to "leading militants everywhere."

Tobin Welcomes Cooperation With PAC To Reelect FDR

Daniel J. Tobin, president of the AFL International Brotherhood of Teamsters and member of the Federation's Executive Council, will cooperate with the CIO Political Action Committee in working for reelection of President Roosevelt.

This was announced by Tobin Saturday when he accepted the chairmanship of the labor division of the Democratic national campaign committee for the fourth time.

"I'll work with every group that has the reelection of President Roosevelt as its objective," he said in an interview at Hotel Biltmore.

"I've had no disagreements with any branch of labor. My job is to organize the workers and there will be no confusion. I have always been quite friendly with the leaders

of the CIO. That's a statement of fact and I believe you will get the same from Philip Murray (CIO president)."

The labor division will set up offices on the fifth floor of the Biltmore where the Democratic national committee makes its headquarters.

Tobin indicated that the division would issue a great amount of campaign literature. He disclosed that teamsters will hold a three day conference at Hotel Statler, starting Sept. 22, when President Roosevelt is scheduled to deliver his initial campaign speech. Purpose of the conference is to discuss means of getting heavy tires and small parts for trucks. Lack of these items hurts employment for teamsters, he said.

Tour of Mine District Shows Wide Support for Roosevelt

By GEORGE MORRIS

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 10.—The estimate of the Autonomy and Self-government committee that it had 853 delegates to the United Mine Workers convention at Cincinnati pledged to district autonomy, appears well borne out in the mining fields. From reports I

have gathered in West Virginia, eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania from miners, local and regional officers and other competent observers, the figure may be even regarded as conservative.

As for presidential endorsement, I have still to hear of a single local that has backed Dewey or instructed its delegates for any endorsement other than Roosevelt.

Practically every substantial eastern Ohio local has endorsed Roosevelt, autonomy and nominated Ray Edmundson, autonomy candidate for UMW president. A conference, consisting of convention delegates representing the majority of Ohio's 25,000 members was held at Yorkville last Sunday. They decided to wear Roosevelt badges and buttons as they march into the convention.

Every western Pennsylvania local that has acted on presidential endorsement backed Roosevelt. In District 5 alone the total of known locals is over 30. But it now seems obvious that many other locals have acted. Just how persistent the miners are on this issue is shown in one local where a resolution provided that if the delegates fall down on voting for Roosevelt, his expenses won't be paid.

District 5, largest Pennsylvania district is one of the few with a right to elect officers. While the autonomy issue was not so sharp in its locals and few gave expression through resolutions, there are indications that many of its delegates will vote for autonomy.

Most of the major northern West Virginia locals have come out for Roosevelt and for autonomy. I have not heard much from the vast field but Dewey sentiment can hardly be expected to have root there, or points further south.

There is just one big question. Will this sentiment register at the Cincinnati convention which opens Tuesday? Will Lewis succeed, as he did in the past, to toss a diversionary monkey-wrench into the midst of the convention?

Those questions come especially from the old-timers who well remember Lewis' blitz methods designed to confuse delegates and sweep them off their feet long enough to allow for the railroading through of his machine's policy.

The answer to that will be mainly on the strategy and organization that the autonomy pre-convention caucus at Cincinnati Monday will work out. There is good reason to

believe that Edmundson is quite familiar with Lewis' technique and will take steps to meet it. There is one sign of Lewis' weakness. He has not, as in the past, dared to expel and suspend opponents. One move in that direction in the Glen Rogers local of West Virginia appears to have been dropped. The autonomy committee moved quickly by bringing the affairs to the attention of Attorney General Francis Biddle.

LEWIS MANEUVERS

Lewis strategy is also complicated by the fact that he faces three issues: Roosevelt, autonomy and union democracy, and the consequences that all this will have on the union's referendum election of officers two months later. He is undoubtedly speculating on the outcome of the political election and the possibility that a Roosevelt reelection will bring his union dictatorship crashing, too. A common view that one meets here among anti-Lewis local officers and other observers among the miners, is the belief that Lewis will try to avoid a presidential endorsement in the convention and at the same time, will make some sort of gesture to appease the autonomy movement.

It is known here that the presidents of the three western Pennsylvania districts, 2, 3 and 5, after scanning the picture, have joined to advise Lewis that he would make a serious mistake if he tries to buck the Roosevelt sentiment.

Lewis, on the other hand, may invoke all the voting capacity of his District 50 to take the convention by storm through his "pay-rollers." Those count in the hundreds. The preliminary District 50 convention on Saturday at Cincinnati is largely for such mobilization. District 50 has very little membership but its hundreds of organizers have combed the coal fields for the tiny mine locals, some of which have only a score or so members, to get credentials as delegates. Such locals have no treasury to pay expenses of delegates and give such credentials as a matter of course.

The spreading strike in the coal fields is another move in Lewis' convention and anti-Roosevelt strategy. This is a step to organize the mine foremen as a club over the miners. But the stage is being set to picture the miners union as again facing the "combined attack of operators and the bureaucrats in Washington" as Lewis formulates it. The autonomy movement is to be pictured as a "disruptive" group in the union in this "critical stage," while support for Roosevelt will be interpreted as support for the "bureaucrats in Washington." This line of Lewis demagoguery has had its confusing effect before. Lewis is evidently preparing to make further use of it. He will succeed if the lines of the autonomy and pro-Roosevelt movement waver. If they hold tight, Lewis may face the greatest defeat in his quarter century of lordship over the mine union.



Two Yanks out shopping for eggs with a sign saying in French, "Have you any eggs?" find two French girls who think their way of shopping is very amusing. Pvt. Albert Frank (left) of Burlington, Vt., is smiling at the French girls while Pvt. Maury Saunders hold the sign. They say it gets results.

Editorial Herald Trib's 'Advice' to Labor

Having thrown overboard all consideration for the interests of the nation in its support to Gov. Dewey, the Herald Tribune now arrogantly demands that labor do the same.

In an editorial Saturday, it presumes to tell labor how to conduct itself politically. It bawls out Sidney Hillman and the CIO for violating the "sound principles" that "labor can best serve its own interests by forcing the parties to bid against each other for its support."

The millennium is indeed here. The Herald Tribune is sore at Hillman because he refuses to look upon the elections as a means of grabbing some narrow advantage for labor. It demands that he act selfishly on behalf of some supposedly exclusive class interests of labor.

It is awfully upset because the CIO insists upon acting in the interests of the nation as a whole, including those of labor, and because that has led it to endorse President Roosevelt. Yet how that same newspaper howls about labor's "selfishness" when workers ask for corrections of economic abuses that are damaging to unity, morale and health.

With supreme condescension, the editorial insists that Hillman is backing FDR either because of "hero-worship" or because he wants to "steal a march" on the CIO's "rivals." Evidently it cannot attribute worthier motives to workingmen; such motives, for instance, as the achievement of world peace, security and democracy.

It bewails the CIO's endorsement of FDR as harmful to labor unity. And for evidence it cites Matthew Woll's refusal to attend a postwar planning conference because the CIO will be there. It apparently approves Woll's vicious partisan disruption of labor unity since Woll, like the Herald Tribune, is more interested in the election of Dewey than in the interests of the nation.

Woll does not speak for the AFL, much as the Herald Tribune would like to think so. Many hundreds of AFL international and local unions, state and city federations are endorsing FDR. And they will reject Woll's disastrous efforts to split labor on vital issues.

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Dewey's Duplicity

THOMAS E. DEWEY'S first campaign speech on foreign policy, at Louisville, Ky., Friday night, represents a new low in public deception, a new attempt to conciliate independent Republicans led by Wendell Willkie.

The attempt to overcome the worries of independent voters was made necessary by Wendell Willkie's forthright criticism of the GOP platform in this week's *Colliers*, and Willkie's insistence that one-third of the Senate must be prevented from jeopardizing genuine world security.

Dewey has spoken out of both corners of his mouth at the same time, keeping his tongue in his cheek and a straight face to the bargain. Such a performance is the measure of the man, and proof of his danger to the nation.

The foreign policy issue in this campaign revolves around the unity of the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain, leading the other nations of the world in a security organization which will tear up fascism by the roots, as the only way to world peace. The peace will flow out of the unity achieved in the war and symbolized by Teheran, or there will be no peace. Every force in American life is to be judged by its stand on this issue. Mr. Dewey did not pass the test at Louisville.

A Limited Unity

For all his fine phrases about a conclusive victory, internationalizing the Ruhr or policing Germany and Japan, it is clear that he does not conceive of Anglo-Soviet-American unity extending into the indefinite future. On the contrary, he wishes to limit this unity. He sees the problem as a technical one of policing the enemy, a transitional matter, a mopping-up job.

To put the matter this way avoids its essence. Peace will be possible only by the eradication of fascism in its most powerful centers, Germany and Japan. And that will be an extended, complex process demanding full and continuous unity of the Big Three. None of the small nations alone can do this job, and it is intimately part of the building of a world security organization.

In his speech the night before, Dewey already demanded the disbanding of our armed forces, revealing his hope that the utter destruction of fascism can be averted. Now at Louisville he glosses over the immensity and duration of Hitlerism's destruction, and pretends that the issue of a world organization is entirely separate.

The reason is that he wants to break up the coalition which emerges from this war and set up an aggregation of easily-manipulated small nations, devoid of power, in which our own country could be played off against Britain and the Soviet Union, in particular. It is not accidental that Poland is Mr. Dewey's favorite example of a small nation. It is not accidental that he foresees dangers of aggression from nations other than Germany and Japan.

Isolationist Sneer

But even if we were to take his bombast about peace at face value, his insulting remarks about a "world WPA" gives him away. At this point, he is talking out of his heart to the Hearsts and McCormicks, his decisive backers. This phrase "world WPA" sums up the blind isolationism and irresponsible demagoguery of the Gerald L. K. Smiths.

There cannot be a genuine peace without an economic foundation for it, as indicated by the Bretton Woods program of expanded trade and world industrialization. Pretensions to world security, coupled with sneers at world economic cooperation, are the marks of a ventriloquist, not a statesman fit for the White House.

This same mentality is revealed in Dewey's boastful effort to take credit for the Dumbarton Oaks meeting, as a nonpartisan achievement. The fact is that Mr. Hull early last spring brought representatives of both parties together and tried to build nonpartisan support for the President's policies.

What has the GOP done? Sen. Arthur Vandenberg sits on Hull's committee, and at the same time rubs his hands in anticipation of wrecking Hull's program in the Senate. It is therefore characteristic of Dewey, who tried to wreck the Dumbarton Oaks meeting in advance, that he now tries to take credit for its certain success. If Dewey is so "nonpartisan," why doesn't he join with Mr. Willkie in the demand that world security agreements be ratified by a congressional majority, instead of being left to the mercy of one-third of a reactionary, GOP-dominated Senate?

The nation is in no mood for vaudeville performances. The artfulness of Mr. Dewey's deception makes Americans more and more suspicious, and prepares a sound thrashing for people of his kind this November.



NEWS ITEM: Governor Holland has proclaimed the week of Sept. 18 as the legal-lynching date for James Williams, 26, Fred Lane, 19, and James Davis 16 all Negroes found guilty in a Gainesville Fla. court of "rape" and "attempted murder" of a white woman. The militia and police allowed hawkers to sell lynching photos of the men to the mob surrounding the courthouse. Cheers greeted the militia commander when he announced, at the end of the two-hour "trial" on Aug. 31 that the men would be electrocuted.

Punishing Traitors

Justice in France

by William Z. Foster

THE people of France, finally liberated after four years of Nazi slavery, are now proceeding to punish the French quislings.

In many places numbers of such elements have been arrested, and here and there a scattering of them have been executed. At Grenoble, a half-dozen members of the Nazi-organized French militia, after a trial, were shot. Eric Severeid, CBS correspondent, who witnessed the execution of these traitors, appears to be quite shocked (PM, Sept. 5), especially because, just before the execution a radio announcement was made in the name of the National Committee of Liberation criticizing the court for allowing four of the fascists to escape with prison sentences. "Many Americans present were horrified by a mob which seemed medieval," says Mr. Severeid, concerning the crowd who witnessed the execution.



The French fascist traitors now being punished little deserve the mawkish sentimentality of Mr. Severeid and of the advocates of a forgive-and-forget policy towards the fascists who will be sure to join him in his protests. The French collaborationists, such as those shot at Grenoble, are not soldiers, entitled to leniency under the laws of nations; they are traitors and murderers. They sold out France's national independence and they are entirely at one with the Nazi butchers who have cynically murdered millions of unarmed people from Cherbourg to Lublin to Stalingrad.

On the heads of these collaborationist traitors rest equal guilt for the thousands of hostages slaughtered by the Nazi Gestapo in France. They helped to overwhelm their native land with terror, misery and slavery. If these people could have had their way, not only France, but the entire world would have been enslaved in the worst system of oppression ever known during the whole his-

tory of mankind. They are monstrous criminals, and the most elementary justice demands that they pay for their crimes with their lives.

PLEAS FOR 'MERCY'

Mr. Severeid's pleas for mercy for the criminally guilty French collaborationists is in line with the appeals that we will eventually hear to spare the lives of Hitler, Goebbels, Goering, Himmler and the other criminal top leaders of the Nazis.

The French people are very much in a mind to mete out stern justice to the fascist betrayers of their country, including, let us hope, the big industrialist and landowner collaborationists, for whom the Lavals, Pejains, Dorlots and Pucheu are but fronts. But there is no danger that the people will commit the "excesses" that Mr. Severeid seems to fear. At most, they will punish only a fraction of those criminally guilty. The danger is not that they will punish too many and too severely, but too few and too lightly.

In all mass upheavals in history the people, despite the slanders of reactionaries to the contrary, have always erring on the side of leniency in squaring accounts with their tyrants and betrayers.

SOUND POLICY

But the question of meting out justice to the fascist collaborators in France, while important, is but the lesser side of the matter. Looming much bigger in political importance is the general question of the policy to be followed towards fascism during and after this war. Is fascism going to be really cleaned out, or are there going to be roots of it left to

sprout again at the first opportunity? If fascism is to be destroyed, then the fascist leaders, tools, and backers, guilty of treason and murderous atrocities, must be dealt with rigorously. These people, although defeated in the war, do not intend to fold up and forget their reactionary aims. On the contrary, they are openly telling us that after they have lost the war they are going to continue their activities underground. Such elements do not appreciate mercy, but consider it as only so much weakness. Their whole movement must be broken up, and a major part of this process is to punish the traitors and war guilty ruthlessly.

In its successful battle against fascism, the democratic world is narrowly averting the most terrible disaster ever to befall mankind. And the elements responsible for this dreadful threat, accompanied as it has been by the most terrifying mass slaughter in all history, must not be allowed to escape the consequences of their crimes. They must be made to pay in full for their past criminal actions, and their movement must be so completely liquidated that it will never again be a menace to humanity.

It was a wise decision taken by Secretaries Hull, Molotov and Eden in Moscow, when they referred the punishment of the war criminals primarily to the peoples who have been outraged by these fascists. It is to be hoped and expected, therefore, that the people of France will not flinch, nor be turned aside by sentimentalists, American or otherwise, in fulfilling their stern duty of punishing the French fascist traitors and of making their movement harmless for the future.

Worth Repeating

DAYTON DAILY NEWS in an editorial last week commenting on the radio speeches of GOP Governors Green, Warren and Baldwin: None of the Governors, for instance, mentioned the war save as to say they were all for what the soldiers wanted. To mention the war is to call attention to a highly successful enterprise led by the man they are out to beat. And none of the Governors, least of all Col. McCormick's Governor Green of Illinois, mention the peace and the peace order to follow the war.

Change the World

TUNING in on Berlin the other night, I chanced to hear the mid-west twang of Donald Day, American red-baiting reporter who has just gone over openly to the Nazis.

A Nazi announcer introduced Day, and said he had served for twenty years as Riga correspondent for the Chicago Tribune.

Day then introduced himself by repeating the same fact. He seemed anxious to get it across very plainly, as if to reassure himself that he was not cut off from the land of his birth.

There was an anxious jerk to the words pouring from the traitor's mouth. He bounced along rapidly, squeaking like a worried rat. Everytime there was a crackle of static you could almost see the traitor twitching at the eyes, as though he feared American Maquis were lurking behind the glass corridors of the broadcasting studio.

The Nazis must have paid him quite a lot of cash and promised Day many castles in Spain, a chance to be gauleiter of Chicago, a trip to the moon, world victory for the Nazi cause—a lot of splendid things. Otherwise Colonel McCormick's red-baiting reporter would not have cut himself off so completely from the safety of the Chicago Tribune—or wouldn't he?



Donald Day Repeats His Old Chicago Tribune Lies

by Mike Gold

It is a bad time for quislings in Europe. They are being hunted like horrible vermin through Paris, Brussels, Rome and many another liberated capital. Donald Day chose a strange moment to sell out his country. Or he must believe the Nazis can yet conquer the world.

OTHER commentators have pointed out that twenty years spent on the Chicago Tribune manufacturing anti-Soviet lies could have led Donald Day to no other goal but that of becoming the flunkey of the blood-stained Nazis.

What I learned from Day's broadcast however, was that actually he has not yet broken with the Chicago Tribune. The traitor made a speech not different by an adjective from the "Russian" correspondence he had been writing in the Chicago Tribune for twenty years.

Donald Day was stationed all that time in Riga, Latvia. He never entered the Soviet Union, but invented a series of atrocity tales that had all the authenticity of a Jan Valtin fable which had been carefully ghost-written by experts like Isaac Don Levine and Eugene Lyons.

Donald Day was one of the deans of this racket—this trade of the prostituted journalist who whipped up horrible lies, incites

the American people for war against the Soviet republic. There was money in it—Hearst money, Luce money, Roy Howard money, Hitler money—big cash, fame, adventure, visions of a rosy security as a pet of the big capitalists.

Pierre Laval became a millionaire at the racket—hundreds of other such Europeans salted away millions in the Argentine, Switzerland and Spain. Donald Day was a pioneer in the field of quisling journalism in America. Not one word changed, not one thought new, not a step to the left or the right did Donald Day have to make in thinking or propaganda when he passed from the Chicago Tribune to the Nazi radio.

THE NAZI radio today is devoted almost solely to red-baiting. They picture themselves as the leaders of a great crusade against "Red barbarism," who have been stabbed in the back by those whom they tried to save. The Jews were to blame for this, and the dupes of the Jews like Roosevelt, Churchill, Chiang Kai-shek and the Emperor of Ethiopia.

An article by former Ambassador William C. Bullitt, which recently appeared in Life, a call to war on the Soviets, was along the same lines, as you remember. Listening to Donald Day, I felt as if he had never left the Chicago Tribune, and was also ghost-writing articles for William C. Bullitt.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Pegler's Writings Causes Disunity

Manhattan

Editor, Daily Worker:

We are certain that Pegler's defamatory assertions about our President are unfounded and are not true. Pegler, Upton Close and Fulton Lewis, Jr. are, at the top of the list of columnists whose poison pens are united in effort to destroy the unions, to defeat Roosevelt in the coming election: to destroy every vestige of Democracy. All of this propaganda causes disunity on the home front, delays the ending of the war because it gives encouragement to the Axis.

R. SMITH

Beware of False Rumors

Manhattan

Editor, Daily Worker:

Now that the circle is tightening around the German held countries we should be on the lookout for peace feelers, rumors of pending negotiations or any reports on Germany giving up.

People must realize that there will be many attempts by German propagandists to mislead our leaders or confuse the public. If you hear any such rumor don't repeat it unless there has been confirmation from a reliable source.

LOUIS HURD

The Bulletin Poll

Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I thought perhaps your readers would like to know the results of a recent poll conducted in Philadelphia by the Bulletin, a local newspaper.

The question asked was: "After the war should three or four million German men be sent to Russia to help rebuild destroyed cities there?"

Interviewers for The Bulletin Poll were told by 51 percent of those interviewed that German forces should be sent to Russia; 26 percent opposed the idea and 23 percent expressed no opinion. The subject has been much discussed during the past several months, and suggestions have been made that the Nazi should be made to replace towns they had devastated.

On the question of "soft" and "hard" peace terms, many people believe that possible deportation of million of employable German men would help maintain peace since this act would never again allow German industry to get into a position where it might manufacture war goods.

M. BURT

The Wrong Attitude

Manhattan

Editor, Daily Worker:

Many newspapers are now engaged in furious attacks upon organized labor and saying as little as they can in condemnation of the brutal manifestation of Fascism: Nazism.

Such attitude is bound to be morally helpful to the enemy, greatly harmful to the moral and spiritual health of the people of the world. It is the virus of a socially diseased press that seeks to infect the national conscience.

A. G. D.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Toward Freedom

MANY observers are unduly alarmed by growing racial tensions in the United States. Their alarm would be more appropriate if inter-racial "harmony" prevailed, for then there would be no significant progress toward Negro democratic rights.

There is no doubt that conscious race conflict is becoming mode widespread. Detroit, Chicago and other communities live in constant peril of such anti-Negro outbreaks as took place recently in Philadelphia. Southern demagogues grow increasingly virulent in their calls for race hate and oppression.

Among rank-and-file white citizens in the South, there is talk about Negroes getting "too independent" and "uppity," usually coupled with vows to put Negroes "back in their place" when the war is over.

A recent national public opinion survey reveals that 63 percent of the white citizens polled believe Negro-white relations will be "worse" after the war. Dr. Howard Odum's Race and Rumors of Race catalogues some 2,000 inflammatory rumors and stories circulating in the Southwest, which he interprets as reflecting a "racial crisis." Dr. Charles S. Johnson's To Stem This Tide: A Survey of Racial Tension Areas in the United States concludes: "There appears no way to avert racial clashes either now or after the war unless the power of law says there



By Doxey Wilkerson

must be none, and means it." The executive secretary of the Research Institute of America predicts postwar race riots more bloody and bitter than any yet seen.

THUS, there would appear to be considerable basis for the Journal of Negro Education's editorial judgment that "race relations have steadily worsened" during the past two years. Merely to record this trend without interpreting its basic cause is to stimulate undue pessimism and fruitless anxiety. But to understand the rapid and substantial progress from which these racial tensions emerge, and to see not only what ought to be done about them, but also what now can be done, gives rise to confidence and constructive effort.

The necessities of this people's war and the enlightened policies of the Roosevelt Administration have subjected the traditional pattern of racial discrimination to terrific strain. Here and there—in employment, in the armed forces, in civic and political relations—the old barriers are breaking. Negroes are "getting out of place" all up and down the line.

This progressive trend has aroused sharp opposition from those who have vested interests in racial discrimination—and from many other deluded persons who think they have. They struggle to prevent further ex-

Reaction Is Powerful, But Negro Struggle Goes Forward

tensions of Negro freedom, and are determined to restore the pre-war status quo.

But the Negro people have also been aroused, and are struggling as never before in recent history to consolidate and extend their wartime progress toward full democratic rights. Moreover, new and powerful allies, especially in the ranks of organized labor, now fight by their side; and they are aided time and again by the courageous action of a progressive Federal Government.

THIS growing conflict between the forces of progress and the forces of reaction—aggravated by enemy agents on our home front—is the basic cause of the heightened "racial tensions" about which so many observers are alarmed.

Let us be fully aware that the situation is serious that reaction is powerful, and that the entire nation is endangered by the now acute "Negro problem." But let us also bear in mind that the democratic forces of our country are still growing in power, that they are achieving a new unity in the struggle to reelect President Roosevelt and that the Negro people are becoming ever more firmly integrated into the democratic camp of national unity.

The same forces which made possible the wartime progress of the Negro people, and thereby gave rise to increased racial tensions, can also extend and strengthen that progress now and after the war. The situation calls not for pessimism and anxiety, but for confidence—and struggle.

How Romania Gained Its Freedom

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES
By Allied Labor News

MOSCOW, Sept. 10.—Preparations for the coup d'etat which overthrew the government of Marshal Ion Antonescu in Romania began in April with the formation of a National Democratic Bloc composed of the Social Democratic, Communist, Liberal and National Peasant parties, it was revealed here this week.

Lucretiu Patrascanu, secretary of the Romanian armistice delegation to Moscow and Minister of Justice in the present Romanian cabinet, told the full story.

Discussing the new cabinet, Patrascanu said that the first acts were "to cancel all repressive measures and to return all constitutional liberties to the people. All concentration camps were immediately liquidated. The Communist party, which has been illegal for 20 years, came into the open. Trade unions, suddenly thrown into the midst of national regeneration, grew overnight.

"The first condition that made possible the overthrow of Antonescu was the victory of Allied

forces on all fronts, and especially of the Red Army," Patrascanu continued.

The three main factors in the overthrow, he explained, were the King and his aides, the army represented by a number of generals with great influence among the whole officers corps, and the National Democratic Bloc.

FORM DEMOCRATIC BLOC

The foundations for the coup were laid, he continued, when early in April "General Santescu established connections with the illegal Communist party, which had already united with the Social Democratic party.

"At the same time, all labor and anti-Hitler organizations outside these two parties had formed an alliance. These two groups then merged in the National Democratic Bloc.

"When the National Democratic Bloc was enlarged to include King Michael and army leaders, all the foundations were laid for breaking the ties with Germany. A committee formed by representatives of the army, the King and the bloc worked

for two and a half months to remove Antonescu.

THREE VARIANTS

"In May, the committee worked out three variants for carrying out its program:

"(1) to carry through a coup in Bucharest and to open the front to the Red Army.

"(2) to form a government at the front and attempt to seize Bucharest as soon as possible.

"(3) to move north and cross into Romanian territory held by the Red Army, from which to organize a revolt against the Germans.

"We saw our best opportunity in beginning the overthrow at the front and not at Bucharest. We sent a general to prepare the situation. He returned in mid-May with very bad news. Army commanders everywhere said the Romanian troops were not only outnumbered, but were also surrounded by the Germans. The overthrow as planned seemed quite impossible.

"But the movement continued to gain adherents. Committees were created in many parts of the country. The army was pre-

USSR Union Chief Sees Labor Unity Aid to World Peace

MOSCOW, Sept. 10.—A much firmer foundation for the peace would be laid if there were "real, progressive, constructive unity of the world's trade unions," Kim Agadjanov, president of the Soviet Munitions Workers Union, asserted in an exclusive interview with Allied Labor News here this week.

Under the impact of the war, he said, the friendship between the USSR, Britain and the U. S. has been tested and "has proved to be solid." Our trade unions appreciate the great aid given to our country and our workers by the peoples of the Allied countries—in bombing German cities, in the fighting in North Africa, in the invasion of Italy, in the landings in France and in giving us armaments and tools.

The Munitions Workers Union is one of the youngest in the Soviet Union, having been started shortly before the outbreak of the war. For his outstanding work in leading the union to increase production of supplies vitally needed by the Red Army, the government awarded Agadjanov, who is only 34, the Order of Labor of the Red Banner and the Order of the Red Star.

Agadjanov said he would like to describe the organization of Soviet trade unions, since some people abroad "such as Matthew Woll," AFL vice-president, claim that the Soviet labor movement is not democratic.

"As to Woll," Agadjanov said, "I don't suppose there is anything we can do that will ever satisfy him, but I believe that our trade union democracy is so manifest that it can be seen at first glance as our trade union democracy is so manifest that it can be seen at first glance at our trade union and shop committee meetings, at special conferences, at executive meetings."

"Our trade union structure is based on shop groups, department committees, shop committees and a central council. Our factory committees regularly report directly to the members, who are its electors. Then, too, our democracy is based upon the secret ballot. The majority of the members of our plant and department committees, not to speak of our group organizers, are not members of the Communist Party. Even in our central council there are quite a number of non-party members."

Describing the hardships during the early days of the war, Agadjanov declared:

"The main centers of munitions production lay in the direct path of the advancing enemy. Factories were literally lifted from their foundations—machine tools, electric power plants and supplies were piled in flat cars along with workers."

The determining factor in deciding where to halt Agadjanov explained, was not housing for the workers or finished structures for the plants, adding:

"We asked, is there enough power available? If there was, we halted. First the machines were installed. When they started to operate—often with only simple board roofs over each lathe—dug-outs were built for the workers. Then sheds and other structures were built for the machines, and then barracks and houses for the workers."

Proves He's 36

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. (UP).—When his draft board listed his age as 26, a New Bedford registrant wrote that he was 36 and: "This is borne out by my school records, employment files, hearsay, list of birthday cards and gifts, wrinkles, lack of teeth, gray hair, general appearance and recurring fatigue."

Ask Greek Gov't Free Patriots

Congratulating Premier George Papandreou upon the formation of a Greek national unity government, Stellos Pistolakis, president of the Greek American Committee for National Unity here, yesterday cabled his hope that outstanding Greek problems will now be solved "according to the Atlantic Charter and the Teheran agreement."

The committee head declared that Greeks in America "hope for the swift fulfillment" of the following conditions:

- 1—Speedy release of all political prisoners from concentration camps and prisons.
- 2—Reorganization of the Army to bring about the rapid liberation of Greece by ELAS and other fighting forces, and unity with Allies to bring about the final extermination of the enemy.
- 3—Constructive relief measures free from political motives for the starving Greek people.
- 4—Safeguarding the national rights of Greece and the political and economic freedom of all its people.

Shifts Made in French Cabinet

Important changes have just been made in the French Provisional Government, which, according to yesterday's New York Times, are intended to give greater voice to resistance and political leaders inside France.

Most important of these changes is the replacement of René Mas-sigli as foreign minister by Georges Bidault, president of the National Council of Resistance which led and coordinated the entire underground during the German occupation and organized the Paris insurrection. Massigli is an old career diplomat who came over to Gen. de Gaulle from Vichy early in 1943.

Robert Lacoste, Communist leader from Haute Garonne—a department, bordering on Spain, comes in as Commissioner of Production. Fernand Grenier, Communist Commissioner of Air, has been dropped, however—although the Times story does not indicate whether or not the post itself will be continued.

Other cabinet changes reported are: Jules Jeanneney, former president of the Senate, was made a Commissioner of State; Pierre Tanguy-Prigent became Commissioner for Agriculture; Auguste Laurent was chosen Commissioner for Transport and Public Works; Adrien Tixier was appointed Commissioner of the Interior and Paul Giacobbi shifted from the Production to the Food Commissariat.

British Empire Labor Parley on Sept. 12

LONDON, Sept. 10 (ALN).—A Commonwealth labor conference, attended by representatives of British, Australian, Canadian, New Zealand and South African labor parties, will open here Sept. 12. Delegates will discuss means of securing a common policy on all matters pertaining to the Empire's post-war problems.

Italian Socialist Emphasizes Democratic Unity, Asks Lend-Lease

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Asking that Lend-Lease be extended to Italy "as a right and not as charity, because without this Italy cannot reconstruct her industries and agriculture," Pietro Nenni, secretary of the Italian Socialist party, this week urged that "the Italian people not be confused with the fascist regime."

He spoke before the Fourth National Congress of the Socialist Party at Naples, which included delegates of all provincial federations of liberated Italy.

The social program of the Italian republic, Nenni said, should be based on nationalization of the big trusts of northern Italy, distribution of large estates among the peasants and social equality.

He emphasized that in order to achieve these ends the Socialists and Communists must remain united, and that the unity must be broadened to include other anti-fascist groups.

Discussing the six-party coalition, Nenni declared:

"Perhaps the moment has come to give our country a chance to ex-

press its ideas and aspirations through local elections.

"If this juridical fiction which is at the basis of the six political parties, which must stay together but which are not equal in their strength, were to continue much longer, we would risk seeing the rise, under the guise of democracy, of a new 'racket' which could not be tolerated.

"It is necessary to have confidence in the people, and today it looks as though an election could take place in all Italy within a short time.

"But even if the election could be held only in southern Italy, we say that we have absolute confidence that the southern workers and peasants will elect to position in the local government people who are honest and not those who removed the fascist badges from their lapels on July 25."

Italy has no territorial aspirations, Nenni asserted. Acknowledging that there is "a problem of the eastern frontier," he declared:

"Italy is ready to solve the problem with Yugoslavia, which Italy hopes and wishes will be the Yugoslavia of Tito, and Italy is ready to solve the problem on the principle of popular self-determination."

Turning to France, Nenni said: "Italy says to her French friends: 'we want to live in a brotherly communion of work and thought with you.'"

LAUDS COMMUNISTS

Discussing the domestic situation, Nenni said that the problem of Italy "is the problem of 45 millions of workers and peasants who have the right to work. The Italian problem ought to be placed thus: Free access to raw materials, freedom of the workers."

When Milan, Turin, Genoa and Venice are liberated, he continued, "we will say (to the Italian people) that if the Constituent Assembly does not destroy the monarchy, the monarchy will destroy liberty. Secondly, that unless the republic has a deep social content, it may be used as a screen for new reactionary interests."

Refuting charges that the Socialists and Communists lack lack dem-

ocratic sincerity, Nenni asserted that the Socialist Party was in the forefront of the fight for freedom and democracy for 50 years. When the people fought for liberty in Spain "the Communists were the first to face this sacrifice. It is more difficult to die for democracy than to draw up a resolution to exalt democracy."

Baldanzi in Italy Backs Lend-Lease

LONDON, Sept. 10 (ALN).—In an interview Il Popolo, organ of the Christian Democratic party, George Baldanzi, vice-president of the Textile Workers Union who is now visiting Italy as CIO representative, declared this week that the CIO fully supports lend-lease shipments to Italy. He stated that "petitions with thousands of signatures have been collected and presented to the proper authorities."

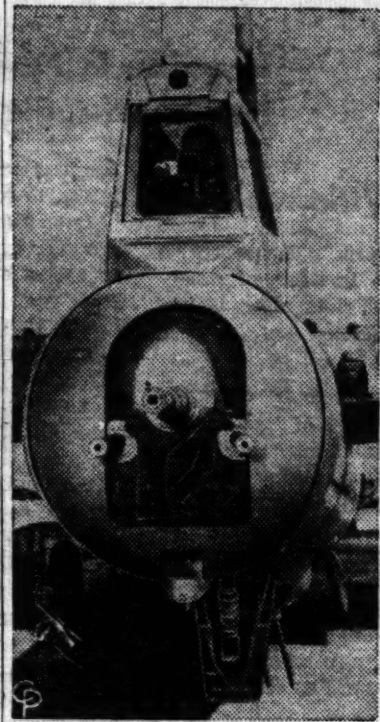
Luigi Antonini, vice-president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and AFL representative in Italy, in a similar interview with the newspaper, asserted: "There can certainly be the Sindicato Unico (single trade union federation) as you have in Italy, for it is evident that nobody can object to unity if such unity is accomplished with sincere intentions of loyalty and reciprocal respect."

Last June the Catholic, Socialist and Communist trade unions of Italy united to form a single labor organization, the General Confederation of Labor (CGL).

Antonini urged that trade unions remain independent of political parties "in the sense that their decisions ought not to be subject to approval or censorship by the parties."

Moscow Radio Again Urges Franco Ouster

The Moscow radio Saturday appealed to the Spanish people for the third time in two weeks to oust the Franco regime and drive the Nazis from Spain. The Soviet broadcast monitored here by the FCC, revealed that 300,000 Germans are now in Spain, mostly as spies for Hitler, and warned that the country must not serve as a refuge for the Nazis "condemned by the justice of the anti-Hitlerite coalition."



That tall gunner in the windowed compartment above may not know it but his picture was snapped for the first photo release of the B-29 Superfortress tall turret. Below him are the three guns he operates—a 20-mm. cannon and two .50 calibre machine guns.

Cracow University Professors Murdered By Nazis, Says Priest

By JOHN GIBBONS

MOSCOW, Sept. 10.—Dr. Josef Kruszinski, a Roman Catholic priest and rector of Lublin Catholic University, today told me a horrifying tale of German atrocities in Lublin.

"I personally witnessed a terrible crime," he said. "It was while I was confined in Lublin castle."

Dr. Kruszinski was imprisoned there by the Germans for six months.

"On Christmas day," he related, "the Germans led all prisoners into the prison yard. Choosing six prisoners at random, including two priests, they shot them down before our eyes."

"Before their retreat they shot down in cold blood more than 1,000 Poles confined in prison."

"The Germans are sometimes called barbarians," he added. "But I feel that this epithet is inadequate."

A SADIST'S JOKE

"Who but butchers and sadists could have conceived the 'practical joke' the Germans played in Cracow University," he exclaimed.

"All the professors were assembled, ostensibly to hear a lecture by a German professor. Instead of a scientist, a drunken SS man addressed the professors with these words:

"what you are to do in the future."

"When the police filed in, 118 professors and lecturers were marched off to prison where one fourth of them perished, including Dr. Rastworowski, professor of international law, and Dr. Kazanowski, professor of literature."

Lublin Catholic University, which is now re-opening, faces two problems. One is the scarcity of teaching personnel due to German killings. The other is the scarcity of students since during the five-year occupation all high schools in Poland were closed by the Germans.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35¢ per line (5 words to a line)—3 lines minimum.
DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight

Manhattan

REVIEW OF THE WEEK, 8:30 p.m. Harold Collins will resume the weekly review of the outstanding news with a discussion and analysis of the major events of this week, 560. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave.

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REGISTRATION starts Sept. 11. Metropolitan Music School, 111 W. 88th St., N.Y.C. 24, TR. 4-4733. All instruments and voices. Theoretical subjects, pre-school classes, Band, Chorus, Ensembles. New courses by Dr. W. Riegger, Teddy Wilson, Louis Kantorowicz, Dean Dixon-Aubrey Pankey, voice; Mary Menk, piano; Elizabeth Sillard, recorder. Bulletin available.

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Charge Bricker Starves Aged

Neglect of the aged in Ohio by the Bricker administration is a sample of conditions that would engulf aged Americans under a Dewey-Bricker administration, declares the Ohio Old Age Pensioners, official organ of the Ohio Society of Old Age Pensioners.

Sending its reporters to get a first story of conditions in state and local homes for the aged, the pensioner describes the case of an aged widow "who receives the munificent pension of \$20.03 a month, resides in a coal shed having a bare earth floor, a leaky roof, no windows and is located in a backyard behind an abandoned store room for which she pays \$10 a month."

The Pensioner learned that she has lived in this hovel for five years, during which time she has had no visitor for the past four years—not even a pension investigator to see her or to inquire as to her needs.

"Her clothes were in tatters and

she was shoeless," reports the four-page bulletin. "She complained of being hungry and stated that the only food she had eaten for a week was what two children had given her."

The case of the old lady is not exceptional.

Other reporters found in two rest homes in Crawford County, 60 pensioners "most of whom had not set foot on good old mother earth for over two years because of insufficient clothing and footwear, and all of them literally begged that something be done to relieve their terrible plight."

PEST HOLE

At another home, inmates were also found "shabbily clothed, gaunt

and hungry-looking." At still another home "sanitary and other conditions of the pest hole were beyond descriptions, so as to cause the police to close the place."

Commenting on the Republican platform with its promise of old age insurance and unemployment insurance to all not already covered, evokes the following remark from the Pensioner:

"Poor John Bricker, how his conscience must have smote him when he answered 'aye' to his declaration. He who had refused to match the Federal grant of \$20 with state funds giving the Old Age Pensioners of Ohio \$40 per month. And while he was making the gallant sacrifice of relinquishing the struggle for the Presidency, there was being carried on in the city of Cincinnati, state of Ohio, a most brutal inquisition of old age pensioners."

Veteran's Aid

By WORLD WAR II VET

Veterans of the last war are so proud of our younger fighters that they stop servicemen with overseas ribbons to tell them about the time "I was in France." The conversation usually ends with: "You boys are certainly doing a job!"

The other day a middle aged man wearing a purple heart ribbon in his lapel asked the soldier next to him, "Did you just get back from France, buddy?" "No, I just came back from Africa," was the reply. That was good enough for a start.

"What are our boys thinking about veteran organizations," said the older man. "I belong to both the Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars but what are they saying?"

"Speaking for myself," the soldier replied, "the Legion hasn't got such a good record toward labor. And that's going to affect a lot of union men."

When the Legion meets in Chicago Sept. 18-20, some of these problems will come under consideration in its 11-point program for preserving the American way of life. The American Legion Commission on postwar America suggests the following:

1. A complete and conclusive victory as the first prerequisite of an enduring peace and a sound and expanding national economy.

2. Employment fostered by a system of free enterprise embodying the greatest encouragement to individual initiative and to every sort of sound business leadership along with an effective implementation of a national program of fair and impartial treatment for both management and labor.

3. Prompt settlement of terminated war contracts by procedures substantially in accord with those recommended in the Baruch-Hancock report.

4. Disposal of surplus war materials and properties in accordance with the principles set forth in the Baruch-Hancock report.

5. As rapid an abandonment of wartime controls over commodities, materials, prices and wages, as is safe to the national economy.

6. Revision of Federal taxation to maintain a high level of business activity, so there will be encouragement for the employment of venture capital in risk enterprises.

7. Availability of bank credits to qualified returning soldiers and sailors and without Federal guarantees or participations to industrial firms trying to resume the production of civilian goods, in order that growth of small businesses may be encouraged.

8. Retention by the United States of such island outposts and bases as are essential to national security.

9. Prosperous agriculture through an effective and efficient soil, water and forest conservation program, vigorous development of home and foreign markets and of new uses for agricultural products.

10. Immediate enactment of a peacetime universal military training act in order that the nation may remain at peace and may preserve its democratic way of life, that its manhood may learn the value of national unity through the spirit and practice of national service, and that its moral and physical well-being be developed.

11. Further development of world teamwork through the present principles of American foreign policies.

Dressmakers Local 22 Meets Tomorrow

Dressmakers Local 22 of the International Ladies Garments Workers Union will hold a meeting at Manhattan Center tomorrow (Tuesday) after work.



R. J. Thomas Urges Postwar Jobs for All

GRAND RAPIDS, Sept. 10. — So far no adequate steps have been taken to assure jobs for either returned soldiers or those who served on the home front in war industry, R. J. Thomas, president of the CIO United Auto Workers, charged in a radio address here last night on the eve of the opening of the union's convention.

Approximately 2,300 delegates, representing more than a million workers, are attending the convention which opens at Pantlind Hotel here tomorrow.

Highlights from Thomas's talk follow:

"Of course I found our soldiers had no sympathy for strikes. They are for unions but against wartime strikes. That is natural, and I told them, wherever I had the opportunity, that I agreed with them. That I believed in labor's no-strike pledge and that I believed that that pledge would be continued and maintained until the last gun is fired over there. To union men and women within the hearing of my voice, I ask particular attention to this matter. The men I saw were your brothers and mine. They are friendly to labor. They are opposed to those who would destroy labor unions. But they have no patience for men or women who indulge in strikes while our nation is engaged in a war."

"Labor cannot understand, and I do not think that our returned soldiers will understand, the reasoning, if it may be called that, which motivated the defeat of the Kilgore re-conversion bill and its provisions for a measure of postwar security. The farmers have been provided for; the corporations have been provided for... Why has less than that been done for our workers and our soldiers?"

"If we can gear our nation to full production of the peacetime needs of our nation, we will at the same time have provided both the full employment and the purchasing power to make a depression unnecessary."

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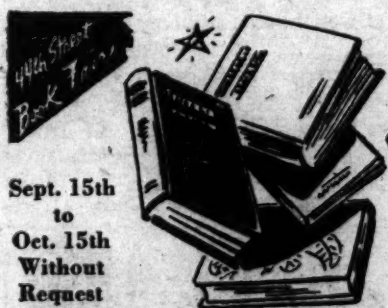
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LOW DOWN

Vacations Are Bad Business;
They Have to End Some Time

Nat Low

Getting back to the business of pounding a typewriter after a three week furlough at magnificent Camp Unity is as difficult as a ball player rounding into form after a winter's hibernation amidst snow and zero weather, with this exception; the ball player, at least, has a training period to adjust himself before the rigors of the campaign begins.

The fingers are slow to react to the typewriter keys and it takes an awful lot of copy paper with words, phrases and whole sentences XXXX'd out before anything is suitable for the composing room and even when you do get something up, like this, your thoughts are far away, dwelling, for instance, on the many hits to all fields you got in the baseball games against the Staff team led by Whitey and the rest of the Rowdy Busboys; or on the long swims clear across the lake and back; or to the rugged hikes to Lenin's Rock and even beyond.

When you should be telling the folks why the Yankees have surged ahead again after you had so pontifically buried them many weeks back, you are, instead, hearing the bronzed, brawny and he-manish lifeguard yelling over the lake, his voice bouncing off the hills and echoing many times; "All Unity boats innnnnnnnn. . . OOOT, OOOT, OOOT."

And when you chase down to the corner coffee counter for a "coffee and" you don't concentrate on the batting averages but recall the crowded dining hall and the athletic director announcing the result of the afternoon's game (The Campers invariably ran the trunks off the Staffers), and then the inimitable voice saying over the mike, "Now, if you'll all come down tonight you'll all have a good time."

By this time (5 p.m.) the lovely, dulcet voice of the composing room foreman is coming over the phone, "Low, whyinhell isn't your copy down?" and how can it be when you are thinking of the afternoon when the Rowdy Busboys decided to emulate the Cossacks, hired twelve saddle horses from a nearby stable and rode up and down the camp grounds, in and out of the bunks and almost clear out of the state, yelling, "Hi Yo Silver!" and then "Awaying" like mad as the guests howled at the sight, especially when one of the "Cossacks" leaped onto his horse a bit too energetically and hurtled clear across the saddle to land on his neck on the other side.

But the vacation is over now and it's back to work we go even though you would much prefer to hear the athletic director saying, at the tail end of a profound discussion, "Leave us to ponder over this."

—And we still think the Brownies are going to take the flag!

The Roundup

Facts on Grid Dispute

by Phil Gordon

Eastern colleges, whose traditions made them reluctant to accept such trends as athletic scholarships and proselytizing, were set today to lead the way in an immediately "modernization" of football.

Asa S. Bushnell, Commissioner of the Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association, emphasized that adoption of revised and streamlined rules, despite failure of other sections of the country to do so, did not in any way constitute a revolt against the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

"These changes were fully considered and carefully planned in an attempt to make Eastern football games better and in turn to make the sport of college football an improved sport," he said.

Bushnell, presiding over a meeting of Eastern football officials, said the attitude of the football rules committee of the N. C. A. A. against revising rules until the end of the war forced the Eastern group to take "independent action."

"Our choice lay between adherence to tradition and established order and on the other hand, service to football, which we wished to render," he said.

Commenting on the abolition of

the "out-of-bounds" kickoff, one of the principal revisions, Bushnell said "the kickoff itself long has been a part of the game, our actions did not put it there. We have merely provided that the kick-off be kept on the field of play and not directed into the grandstand."

"Our new one-inch tee will help the kicker control the kick and keep it within the limits of the sidelines," he said. It is not the old three-inch tee which allowed devastating interference to form under high, arching kick.

"The other alleged point of danger is the permission granted to opponents to run with a fumbled ball. Yet, I ask, when was anyone ever hurt picking up a loose ball and running away from tacklers? The dead ball fumble rule was adopted to protect the score, not the players."

Bushnell said he believed the 1944 season would find college football coming from the depression of 1942 and 1943.

Browns, Tigers Win; Yankees Lose to Sox

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WMCA—370 Ka. WEN—1550 Ka.
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WOR—710 Ka. WLIR—1190 Ka.
WJZ—770 Ka. WOV—1200 Ka.
WNYC—880 Ka. WBYD—1330 Ka.
WINS—1200 Ka. WBNY—1480 Ka.
WABC—1200 Ka. WQXR—1560 Ka.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—Road of Life
WOR—News—Prescott Robinson
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WABC—Honeycomb Hill
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Alma Detlinger
11:15-WEAF—Vic and Bae
WOR—Jimmy Fidler—Talk
WABC—Second Husband
WEAF—Star Playhouse
11:30-WEAF—Quiz Wizard
WJZ—News; Cliff Edwards, Songs
WABC—Bright Horizon
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum
WOR—What's Your Idea?
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—News Reports
WJZ—Glamour Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
12:15-WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNeill
WOR—Jerry Wayne, Songs
WABC—Big Sister
12:30-WEAF—V. S. Mary Band
WOR—News; Juke Box Music
WJZ—News; Farm-Home Makers
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45-WABC—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Consumer Quiz
WJZ—H. R. Baukhage, News
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
1:15-WOR—Jack Berch, Songs
WJZ—Woman's Exchange Show
WABC—Ma Perkins
1:30-WOR—Lopez Orchestra
WABC—Bernardine Flynn, News
1:45-WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News
WOR—American Woman's Jury
WJZ—Calen Drake
WABC—The Goldbergs

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—Cedric Foster, News
WJZ—News—Walter Kiernan
WABC—Portia Faces Life
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
WOR—Jane Cowl—Talk
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—Joyce Jordan
2:30-WEAF—Women in White
WOR—News; Real Stories
WJZ—Ladies Be Seated
WABC—Young Dr. Malone
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WABC—Perry Mason
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Martha Deane Program
WJZ—Morton Downey, Songs
WABC—Mary Martin
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins
WJZ—Hollywood Star Time
WABC—Tena and Tim
WMCA—Talk—Ethel Colby
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young
WOR—Talk—John Gambling
WJZ—Appointment With Life
WABC—News—Bob Trout
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
WABC—The High Places
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—News; Sunny Skylar, Songs
WJZ—Correspondents Abroad
WABC—Service Time
WMCA—News; Western Songs

From the Press Box

That A.L. Flag Fight; Browns, Tigers in 1st

by C. E. Dexter

The American League flag race became even wilder yesterday (if that is at all possible) after the first games of the loop's twin-bills were ended. When the shooting was all over the Browns and Tigers were tied for first place, the Yanks were in third and the Red Sox were in fourth place only two games to the rear.

The Yanks dropped out of the lead as a result of a 3-2 loss to the Sox in Boston. Walt Dubiel hurled against rookie Dreisewerd and gave up single tallies in the fourth, sixth and seventh innings for his first defeat in four games.

Out in Chicago the Browns came from behind after spotting the White Sox two tallies in the opening inning to win 6-2 behind the six-hit pitching of Nelson Potter. The Brownies didn't score until the fourth, tallying once then, twice again in the seventh and thrice more in the ninth.

In Detroit rubber-armed Hal Newhouser won his 24th game as against 8 defeats when he set back the Indians 5-0, allowing only four hits. The Indians used Mel Harder and Joe Hoving in a vain attempt to stop the Tiger steamroller.

At the Polo Grounds the Giants

slammed the Braves 10-4 behind Ewald Pyle who finished his first game since April 19, the second day of the season. The Otters blasted four pitchers, getting seventeen hits, including four apiece by Johnny Rucker and Buddy Kerr. Kerr also hit a homer in the seventh inning.

The Braves scored three times in the first inning but the Giants swiftly overtook them by rolling five runs across in the second frame. In that rally Lombardi and Kerr doubled, Nap Reyes, Johnny Rucker, George Hausmann and Joe Medwick singled while Mel Ott drew a walk.

The Giants put the game on ice by scoring once in the third, twice in the fourth and once apiece in the seventh and eighth innings.

The Dodgers moved into a tie with the Braves for sixth place by beating the Phillies 3-4 in Philly behind the pitching of Hal Gregg, Tom Sunkel and Les Webber. The Brooks rattled five runs across in the first inning and that was the ball game.

Radio Concerts

6:15-6:30 P.M., WABC (also FM)—Earl Wighiam, baritone, and the Lyn Murray Orchestra and Chorus.
7-8 P.M., WNYC (also FM)—Masterwork Hour.
7:30-8 P.M., WQXR (also FM)—Leon Barsin conducts the orchestra.
8-9 P.M., WQXR (also FM)—Symphony Hall.
9:30-9:45 P.M., WEAF (also FM)—Mary Van Kirk, mezzo-soprano; orchestra directed by Howard Barlow.
9:45-10 P.M., WEAF (also FM)—Marian

Anderson, contralto; Donald Voorhees and orchestra.
9:30 P.M., WNYC (also FM)—Jascha Hezrog, String Quartet.
10-10:30 P.M., WEAF (also FM)—Josephine Antoine, soprano; Ralph Nyland, tenor; Reinhold Schmidt, basso; chorus and orchestra directed by Percy Faith.
10:30-11 P.M., WOR—Ignace Stratosfogel, pianist; Michel Piatro, violinist; Symphonette.
10:30-10:45 P.M., WQXR (also FM)—Randolph Singers.

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Film Front

Movies for Children
In the Postwar

By David Platt

More letters on our postwar movie poll. . . . One from Arline Richards of New York discusses movies for children based on the agreement reached at Teheran:

"In a recent discussion on juvenile delinquency, the New York Times quoted a young boy as saying 'it's perfectly natural for a fellow to give another fellow a kick in the shins for some personal reason, but to beat up a boy just because he belongs to another racial or religious group is not a natural instinct. There are certain people in this country who want to destroy our democracy and they are trying to do it by arousing racial prejudices, just as Hitler did.'"

"The motion picture by reason of cost, availability and popular appeal to youth is a most powerful weapon of propaganda. Without moralizing, without sugar coating, but with a simple direct approach, the movies can do more to eradicate or to build up racial prejudice than any other medium. Children are not born with feelings of difference because of color or church."

"Hollywood's duty in the postwar is to bring into full play the contribution of religions and nationalities to American life. The Negro shuffler, the Italian gangster, the Jewish neurotic are worn out prototypes. The Doris Millers and Meyer Levins have proven this."

CHALLENGE TO HOLLYWOOD

"Children are in for some pretty terrifying experiences when this war is over. Milton who lived next door will be home soon but on crutches. Tony who made the best sodas in town will be walking down the street with dark glasses and may not see them, and big brother Tim will never come home at all. What have we to prepare them for this? Who is going to answer their questions? It's true that Nazi is synonymous in young minds with goose-stepping and stiff armed salutes. They are familiar with the toothy grins and oily tones of Hollywood's Japanese villains. But how much do they know about fascism?"

"They must see it in terms related to themselves. They must see how children, like themselves have been forced to live. The blood-letting of the children in North Star did more to explain Tony's sightless eyes or Milton's missing leg than all the scenes of ack-ack guns and rocketing planes in any war picture they may have seen."

"The agreement reached at Teheran will be a part of their lives. It is hard to believe that this nation can revert to the postwar isolationism of World War I. We cannot expect our children to understand clauses and economic pledges. But we can make it easier for them to know the Family of Nations and feel akin to our Allies."

"It will not be an easy job. Geography is more than 'rivers and leading products.' And national boundary lines are moot questions today. But we must recognize national cultures and differing tastes in daily life. The technique of the documentary film, the use of animated maps, as in 'The Memphis Belle' can be exploited in a whole series of such films."

"These would not be Fitzpatrick travelogues with technicolor state building and 'the color poverty of the natives.' They should be living stories. The grit of London's bombed

out youngsters, the exploits of the boy and girl guerillas of Yugoslavia, the heroism of the children of Stalingrad, can and must be as familiar to them as their own scrap paper drives and war stamp savings books."

"Hollywood cannot let this chance go by. It is a challenge to the integrity, and to the power of the motion picture."

—ARLINE RICHARDS.

MOVIE OF LUBLIN

Brother David Platt:

"The nation's press—at least those sections of it where at least a modicum of honesty remains—has gone overboard in getting to the people an honest report of what is found in Lublin. Graphic description such as one never believed possible outside of the anti-fascist press has spread the news of the horror perpetrated. But the reams written and the radio stories broadcast are as nothing compared to the visual medium of the nation's cinemas. Undoubtedly Lublin has been photographed thoroughly for use in the trials to come. These must become known the world over—a moving picture story complete with dialogue must be made. Mere words are as nothing compared with the visual education inherent in the 'movies.' Only by showing our people the visual horrors that met the eyes of the correspondents at Lublin can we ever get across to them the immensity of the crime committed."

"I urge, therefore, that you do all in your power to see that such a film is made, distributed and shown."

M. KUBIT,
New York, N. Y.

FUND DRIVE

Previously reported	\$181.00
Frances Powell, Long Beach, N. Y.	14.25
Total	\$195.25

Work of the WACS On Service Time

The work of the Women's Army Corps in relieving soldiers for overseas duty is told on the Wednesday program of Columbia's five-a-week Service Time series September 13 (WABC-CBS, 4:00-4:25 p. m. EWT). Music is by a 35-piece G. I. band with WAC Sgt Marion Stanfield as featured vocalist. Leon Bloom produces.

Jewish Folk Theatre

With the selection of the second play of its season, the New Jewish Folk Theatre, whose co-producers are Jacob Ben-Ami and Joseph Green, has inaugurated a subscription plan embracing both productions for the convenience of playgoers. We Will Live, by David Bergelson, Russian novelist, is the play. It is now being produced in Palestine, and is being prepared for presentation in Russia. Its theme is the struggle of the Jews in that country against the German invaders. The first play, which opens Tuesday evening, Oct. 10, at what was formerly the Yiddish Art Theatre on Second Ave. at 12 St., is The Miracle of the Warsaw Ghetto, which Ben-Ami will stage, and in which he will play an important role.

Anyone Can Sing These Songs

FOLK SONGS OF THE UNITED NATIONS. Sung by Wallace House; Asch Album No. 340. Price \$2.97.

In the introduction to this volume House says, "A great part of the beauty of any folk song is in the speech quality of the language. In the construction of folk songs, words and music are interdependent and usually composed together. Therefore, it is most important that the songs should be sung in their native language or dialect. . . . One

doesn't have to speak the language to sing it."

Wallace enunciates these songs so clearly, and the phonetic transcriptions in the album are so well done that anyone can sing these songs easily. This is a wonderful and exciting album designed for the listener to participate in as well as to absorb the music. This should be in every collection of folk records.—PAUL ANTHONY

Ann Sheridan Back From China

NEW YORK.—USO Camp Shows, Inc., held a press conference the other day for Ann Sheridan, Warner Bros. star just returned from an 8-week, 60,000 mile entertainment tour of the China-Burma-India theatre of war.

Miss Sheridan's unit comprised Ben Blue, movie comedian, Jackie Miles, night club entertainer, Mary Landa dancer and Ruth Denas, accordionist-singer.

They played in Casablanca, Oran, Algiers, Cairo. They spent two weeks in India, then flew over the Hump into China and from there to the Burma jungles. They gave shows for Merrill's Marauders and played for Stilwell's men and Chennault's Flying Tigers. They gave one performance on the muddy Ledo Road.

A very tired Ann Sheridan faced the photographers. The actress said she lost twelve pounds during the trip but "seeing those soldiers gave a tremendous lift to our morale. When I am rested I hope they'll call on me again."

In Karachi, India, the troupe was caught in a 4-day monsoon. "I never knew I could sweat so much in the rain," Miss Sheridan smiled. In China, Capt. Melvyn Douglas accompanied them as Special Service Officer.

Somewhere in China they were in the middle of a show when the alert sounded. Jackie Miles came out on the stage and said: "Sorry boys, but we have to stop the show." "Aw nuts," said the men. "You mean we have to go back to work." And the troupe watched the fighter planes take off before they were themselves evacuated by plane.

STARS BUILD MORALE

In China, too, they were about to start a show when someone noticed there was no cover over the rough, log stage. And it was pouring. Suddenly a whole platoon of GIs appeared with a huge tarpaulin. They held it over the heads of the performers for an hour and



THIS IS THE USO Camp Shows Unit just back from a 8-week, 60,000 mile entertainment tour of the China-Burma-India war area. Left to right Ruth Denas, Ben Blue, Ann Sheridan, Jackie Miles and Mary Landa.

a half while the show went on and refused to give up their front row seats even though their arms were stiff from holding the tarpaulin over their heads.

Just off the Ledo Road (China) the troupe gave its show in a natural amphitheatre in the middle of the jungle. With the stage in dead center, the men were grouped around in a complete circle on the hillside. But instead of sitting on the ground, they were perched in the trees. "It was the most amazing thing to see their cigarettes glowing in the trees," said Miss Denas.

SOLDIERS WANT LETTERS

In India they met the native Gurkhas — small, heroic jungle fighters who use throwing knives instead of guns against the Japanese. In China they had dinner with Tex Gleason, the Army nurse who bailed out over Burma and spent four days lost in the jungle.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of entertainment for the soldiers in far-off places, Miss Sheridan stressed. "Every actor who is physically fit should volunteer." One GI told her it was "worth being here 29 months to see you." Up until recently General Stilwell felt he could not spare planes to transport actors but he now knows that entertainment is vital to morale.

Coming back to America Miss Sheridan said the men want pictures of the folks at home, clippings from home town newspapers and always letters. She asked an army nurse in China if there wasn't something she could send her — maybe lipstick or cosmetics. The girl said no, but if it were possible she'd like some canned mincemeat and pie crust makings because she wanted to make the boys a pie for Christmas.

Rostov Theatres Rise From Ashes

By IRINA SLEZINA

Before the war the Rostov Region had nine drama theaters and many cinemas attended annually by 145,000 workers, collective farmers, students and others. The plays of Schiller, Shakespeare and Goldoni; the Russian classics of Ostrovsky, Gogol and Griboyedov and the works of the Soviet dramatists Simonov, Korneichuk and many others were produced.

The magnificent theater in Rostov dedicated to Maxim Gorky had a seating capacity of 2,000 and the largest stage in the Soviet Union. It was under the direction of Yuri Zavadsky.

On the initiative of the well-known Soviet writer Mikhail Sholokhov, a collective and State farm theater was built in his native Cossack village, Veshenskaya. In Rostov, Taganrog and other large cities of the Rostov Region there were eight music institutes and numerous drama schools, art schools and sculpture studios, with a student body of 3,000 youths.

With pedantic consistency and bestial brutality the Germans attempted to destroy every institution of Russian culture and sci-

ence. After the Nazis were routed it was found that of the nine theaters in the Rostov Region only one remained intact; the others were reduced to heaps of rubble. Not a single cinema theater survived and nothing remained of the entire film library. The damages to film studios alone amounted to more than 15 million rubles.

After their liberation the people began literally to extricate all museum objects which could be salvaged from the ruins.

The Rostov Region was freed from the Germans one and one-half years ago. In this short period six dramatic theaters, two musical

comedy theaters, the Red Army theater and the Children's Puppet Theater have been restored. The Regional Philharmonic Variety is again performing. Kio, Honored Artist of the Republic, plays to large and enthusiastic audiences on the summer circus grounds. One hundred and forty cinema theaters are serving the towns and large agricultural centers. By the end of the year there will be 170 more.

Splendid progress was revealed by the pupils of the Music Institute and four music schools at the end of their school year. In September new students will be enrolled at a drama studio and an additional music school.

(Reprinted from Soviet Embassy Information Bulletin)

MOTION PICTURES

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Late Bulletins

School Won't Spread Polio, So Send the Kids Today, Mayor Says

Mayor La Guardia, speaking over WNYC yesterday, welcomed New York City's 858,340 children back to the 1944-45 school year starting today and assured parents that the opening of the schools on schedule would in no way spread infantile paralysis.

Health authorities have assured him that for every person who has the disease, there are probably hundreds or even thousands of well persons who carry the virus, he said. Since children are already in constant contact with the virus, there

is no added risk by sending them to school.

Stating that there will be 41,824 fewer children in the schools during the coming year than there were last year, the Mayor gave the following breakdown: 498,350 in elementary schools; 106,840 in junior high; 185,000 in academic high; 46,000 in vocational full time and 22,150 in continuation schools. There will be 16,582 elementary school teachers, 3,844 junior high teachers, 6,439 academic high teachers and 2,359 in the vocational high schools.

Capper Attack Seen Harbinger Of GOP Fight on World Security

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 10.—Indications that Senate Republicans are lining up against any world security plan that provides for the effective use of force against an aggressor were given tonight by Sen. Arthur Capper, influential Kansas Republican.

In a radio address, Capper sharply attacked the proposal reportedly being considered at the Dumbarton Oaks security talks under which an American representative could commit the nation to use force against an aggressor if agreed by the world council to preserve peace.

Capper served notice, as have several other GOP senators, that he will oppose America's entering into any post-war association of nations that would call for such use of American forces without approval from Congress.

The attitude of Capper and other GOP senators is expected to prove a stumbling block to the development of the world security organization. It is widely agreed that force against an aggressor will be ineffective if the world council will have to go through the process of getting approval of national legislatures in order to summon that force.

25 Negro Delegates Sent to UAW Parley

DETROIT, Sept. 10.—The powerful Ford Local 600, United Auto Workers, CIO, is sending 25 Negro delegates to the national convention of the United Automobile Workers opening Monday at Grand Rapids.

This is "an example of the democratic spirit prevailing among our membership," declared Shelton Tappes, Negro recording secretary of the local, prior to his departure for Grand Rapids. Tappes is a member of the convention resolutions committee.

To indicate that this spirit of democracy is not just one-sided, Tappes pointed out that in the production foundry unit where the majority are Negro, "five of the nine delegates chosen were white brothers."

Japanese Try Breakthrough at Lungling

CHUNGKING, Sept. 10 (UP).—Heavily-reinforced Japanese units are apparently preparing to launch a strong attack in an effort to break through to their beleaguered garrison at Lungling, on the Burma road west of the Salween River.

A Japanese force of 1,000 attacked Chinese positions north of Lungling Thursday night, gaining some ground and dividing into two columns—one moving toward the town itself and the other heading for the Malno bridge which crosses the Shweli River to the northwest.

Coughlinite Leader, Ex-Democrat Organizes for Dewey Ticket

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 10.—America Firster Martin L. Sweeney is organizing a committee of Democrats to back Dewey and Bricker. For years a Coughlinite, standard bearer for the Firsters in Ohio, Sweeney was defeated in 1942 by Michael Feighan in the primary campaign for Congress. The campaign was fought on basic issues.

Since then Sweeney has entered his candidacy in local and state races, carrying on a red-baiting, anti-Semitic campaign under a slogan of peace with Hitler.

Dr. Gleason L. Archer, president of Suffolk University in Boston,

came here to aid in establishing this committee.

Gov. John W. Bricker, Republican nominee for vice-president, had no comment to make on this support from the America First camp.

Sweeney attacked the fourth term, said "Democrats resent Browder, Hillman et al., crowding into the Democratic national party. . . . We won't permit the country to be Hillmanized."

Headquarters will be established in Cleveland, and the committee will concentrate its work in Cleveland, Akron, Youngstown, Toledo and Canton, it was stated.

Daily Worker

New York, Monday, September 11, 1944



Flying serenely over the smoking ruins of Yawata, the "Pittsburgh of Japan," this American Superfortress has just completed an important mission. With other Yank bombers, it took part in the first daylight raid on the Japanese mainland since Gen. Doolittle and his men paid their famous surprise visit.

Strongest Argentine Party Condemns Farrell Regime

By RODOLFO GHIOLDI

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 10.—The most powerful political grouping in Argentina, the Union Civica Radical, has just published a manifesto condemning fascism and demanding the restoration of democracy.

Until now the Union Civica Radical, which held government power three times during recent years, took no position on the pro-fascist Edelmiro Farrell government. Its silence has been a major obstacle to the development of united action among the various democratic forces in the country.

This action enormously strengthens the chances of a democratic change in Argentina. A single underground central body is in the making, and Allied victories spur Argentine democrats to ever greater efforts.

Although the government has just spent some 14,000,000 pesos (over \$11,000,000) on new army encampments in the northeast, even "nationalist" groups within the government are beginning to realize how great are their difficulties at home and abroad.

FEEL NAZI DEFEATS

The imminent final defeat of Nazism brings to the fore the dangers inherent

to the United Nations in the continuation of the present Farrell regime. As U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull said, Argentina is fascism's American headquarters, and might be used as a refuge for German capital and Nazi war criminals.

Farrell's latest speech satisfied neither public opinion nor international concern, and that is what Hull expressed by saying he found nothing worthy of comment.

The great demonstrations in Buenos Aires when Paris fell indicate how isolated Farrell's regime is from public support. Vice President Col. Juan Peron—who used to play the "I love labor" harp—showed how much popular sentiment is forcing him to play new tunes, and seek support in different quarters.

Speaking in the Stock Exchange recently this "friend of labor" praised the increase of industrial profits by 1,000 percent and said he hoped it would last for many years. He even tried to resurrect the "Communist menace" by referring slightly to Soviet Minister Sergei Orlov in Uruguay and hinting darkly at evil doings in neighboring countries.

But the "spectre of Communism" does not haunt the Argentine people; Peron simply weakened the government's position further by bringing it up.

PINKY RANKIN

Driving through the fog, the Nazi automobile follows the white line on the road. Then, a sharp curve, it goes over the cliff, guided by a new line painted by the underground.

